REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,854.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2 8
Third do.	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,750 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
" Ratnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20	" Negapatam ....May	1
" Carwar	20	" Pondicherry	2
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	4
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	6
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	7
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	7
" Beypore	23	" Gopaulpore	8
" Cochin	24	" False Point	9
" Allepy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
" Kurrachee	14	" Mahomerah	29
" Guadur	15	" Fao	29
" Muscat	17	" Bushire ....May.	1
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Bahrein	1
" Linga	21	" Linga	6
" Bushire	23	" Bunder Abbas	8
" Koweit	23	" Muscat	10
" Fao	25	" Guadur	12
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.

THE Splendid s s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	" 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
" MALTA	" 400
" LIVERPOOL	" 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

JUST OUT! THE HINDOO PENS!!—"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873. Sample box, by post, 1s 1d Sold everywhere.

Patentees—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin.

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 13th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 "	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 "	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. Rhodes, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer CASTOR, 2,700 Tons, now on her first voyage, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th April 1874. The CASTOR has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 20th March 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	" 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	3
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c, &c.

- 7 cases turkey red cambrics.
- 2 " white cord checks.
- 5 " coloured prints.
- 6 bales grey drills.
- 13 " grey shirtings, 7, 7½, 8½ lbs.
- 10 cases English made cream wove foolscap papers, by Messrs. Millington and Hutton.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CARGO SAVED FROM THE WRECKED ss CHALDEA

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Government Bonded Warehouse shed No. 2, on account of the concerned :—

A large quantity of cargo saved from the wrecked steamer Chaldea landed ex s.s. Assyria.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery, Gold and Silver Keyless Lever Escapement Watches, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, Victoria and Albert Chains, Mother-o'-pearl and other Field Opera Glasses, Brooches, Guard and Finger Rings, Charms, Silver and Gold Spectacles, spare Glasses, fittings for Watches, Blackwood and Teakwood Furniture, Show Cases, Cupboards, &c., in Humum Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the remaining of the valuable Jewellery and Furniture, &c. the property of Messrs Chatelain Montandon and Co., Watch and Chronometer Makers, the same comprises gold and silver hunting and open-faced keyless watches, ear-rings, finger rings, set with stones, pearls, and rubies, mechanic and French clocks and time-pieces, double-barrelled breech-loaders, musical boxes, one three-wheeled velocipede, silver and gold Albert and watch chains, silver cup, knife, spoons and forks, gold ear-rings, sleeve links and buttons, brooches, silver and gold spectacles, teakwood show cases, glass door cupboards, chairs, watch materials, and several miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a full-sized Mahogany Slate Billiard Table with Lamps, a Rosewood Semi-grand Pianoforte by "J. Broadwood & Son," &c., at No. 53, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite to Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, Marker's Bungalow.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, of T. O mistos, Esq., C.E. the same comprises a set of crystal star cut glassware, decanters, fruit dishes, water jug, &c, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, salver, [illegible], pickle and egg frame, single and chamber candlesticks, a set of spoons and forks cutlery, &c, a set of dining and camp tables, [illegible] pattern, arms and without arms chairs, [illegible], double branched wall shades with pans and [illegible], plated [illegible] double, and 4 light hanging argand lamps with drops [illegible] gravings in gilt and other frames, a [illegible] pianoforte by J Broadwood and [illegible] billiard table with balls, [illegible] and pier tables, [illegible] drawing-room and [illegible] chiffoniers, teapoy [illegible] iron painted [illegible] dressing and [illegible] phorwood [illegible] arm cha[illegible] pots [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T. cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

- 4 Cases Stripes Dhoties
- 2 " Silk Handkerchiefs
- 2 " Woollen Cloth

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and ball pully complete and fitted up with round Queen burners, 2 light, 3 light chandeliers, harp-cassin hanger, library lamps, drawing-room lamps, wall lamps, passage lamps, and various other kinds of hanging and table lamps, spare shades founts, chimnies, the above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps does—but they give a brilliant light, and chimnies would not become hot as ordinary lamps does.

1 case Masonic Jewellery consisting of Scotch and English Master, Past Master and Master Mason Jewels, Mark Master, Royal Arch and red Cross Jewellery, Aprons and Masonic Scarfs, Pins and Rings, &c.

On Account and risk of Allybhoy Abdool Carreem—
H C & C—26-38—2 B Printing Paper
On Account and risk of Cowasjee Dhunjebhoy—
W—5 cases Gilt Frames
On Account and risk of Cowasjee Jamsetjee—
3 Cases Gilt Frames

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost and Unclaimed Property, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost and unclaimed goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE of choice and selected English mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate German medium size slate billiard table by Antonio Conte, a first-class light four-seated open carriage by Cesare Sala Milano, made to order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses, sets of English double harness, &c., at No. 283, Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office Chowkey.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, billiard table, carriage horses, &c., the property of A. G Pillastri, Esquire, Italian Consul, the same comprises richly engraved glassware, handsome blue and gold dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, tea set, handsome epergne, waiters, butterpot, a mahogany case containing a set of spoons and forks, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome English solid mahogany furniture made to order, such as table for 12 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiters, side tables, dining-room chairs, handsome book-cases, richly open carved circular table, a handsome English mahogany drawing-room suit, consisting of easy and drawing-room chairs, tufted-backed sofas, all covered with rich pink silk damask, handsome mahogany pier, card, folding and writing tables, a centre ottoman, teapoys, English easy and light bed-room chairs, a full-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schroder, a handsome drawing-room carpet, chromolithographs, iron painted spring cots, cleopatra couches, English mahogany dressing and washing tables with marble tops, English dressing glasses, English presses and chest of drawers, a first-class medium size slate billiard table, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 First-class light four-seated Open Carriage by Cesare Sala Milano made to order.

1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses.

Sets English double and single harness, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sale by public auction at their rooms a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods &c

1 very powerful large size centrifugal Pump of 8 inches diameter can be worked by steam and will discharge in one hour about 100,000 gallons of water.

1 large cast iron Pump inside brass cylinder and brass bucket.

1 very powerful cast iron Pump with fly wheel.

The above Pumps can be worked by steam and hand, and discharge in one hour 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of water.

1 bullock cart of Aue's patent wheel.

1 Grass chaff cutting machine with fly wheels

300 Chinese porcelain flower pots.

AT 1 P.M.

A capital Polo Poney, height 12-2½

1 Aden cow and a calf.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furnitures, plated glass, and porcelain ware, English Mahogany Piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, dispense and cooking utensils, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Kessowjee Naick.

On WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of H. J. P Thompson Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Jewellery consisting of Diamond Ruby, Emerald, Pearl and Gold Ornament.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 10 o'clock precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned jewellery by and with the consent of the Pawner and Pawnee, viz., gold ornaments, comprising kada, vank, saukli, sankla, chundunkur, madalnakunthi, tuspatea, kundoro, champakali, bhogli, mandalia kada, basdi, locket, pohochi and jewellery set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, &c., comprising dheli or car ornaments, gulputta kalia or necklace, bajee or bracelets, kankan or bangles, surpej or turban ornaments, pohachasakan, bhochi or armlet, chin or neck see (China-made) pandada or ear-rings, rings set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds of different shapes and of best water, Akote or ear ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 9th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1874 the OFFICE ROOMS, now in the occupation of Messrs. R. L. Southern & Co., over the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co., in Forbes Street, No. 8. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—The ATTENTION of the PUBLIC is called to Schedule II of the COURT FEES ACT, which necessitates the use of a COURT FEES STAMP of ONE ANNA on any application or petition made to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay with reference to conservancy or improvement.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th April 1874.

CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION AND MODUS.

ENGINEERS will find CREGAN'S BOILER COMPOSITION and MODUS the BEST and CHEAPEST yet introduced in India. It is solely manufactured under the Patentee's immediate supervision and is at present in use in more than FORTY FACTORIES in the Bombay Presidency. All indents and correspondence to be addressed to the Undersigned. Copies of testimonials and directions for use forwarded on application.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E., Sole Agent.

33, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.—NOTICE.—Under instructions from the Board of Directors, the following Telegram dated 4th instant is published for the information of Shareholders :—

The net profits for the half year ended 31st December 1873, including the amount brought from last account, amount to £19,570 0 0

The Directors propose to deal with this amount as follows :—

In payment of a dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum £13,938 15 0

Leaving to be carried to next account..........£ 5,631 5 0

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

	Rs.	a.
CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with Stationery, Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c., No. 2	50	0
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray*	55	0
Leather Cover for either of the above with Strap and Buckle	15	0
Ditto ditto larger size, No. 3	60	0
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray*	65	0
Leathern Cover for above	15	0
CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, containing Inkstand, and Pen Tray, No. 2	35	0
Ditto ditto No. 3	37	8
T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark Red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LEDGER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Net Cash, price	135	0
ALLEN'S 14 INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS and FITTINGS. Nett Cash	95	0
A B C DESPATCH BOX for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c.	35	0
CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in japanned tin, No. 1, 12½ by 7	22	8
Ditto No. 2, 13½ by 10½ by 9½	35	0
Ditto No. 3, 18½ by 14 by 13	38	8

OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN RACKS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS or a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply "O. B.," Post Office, Parell.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "H.," Office of this paper.

WANTED, a situation as MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, by an ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, who [illegible] ss in all its branches, has been [illegible] good London Houses, Bombay [illegible]," 12, South Parade, Bangalore.

[illegible] the FORT, BOARD and [illegible] Address "A. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

[illegible]A HILL.—TO BE LET, from 1st [illegible], the BUNGALOW now in the occupation of W. [illegible], Esquire. Apply to W. BULLOCK, 5, Church [illegible]

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

COMFORT ON THE VOYAGE.

IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL TRAVELLING KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ......Rs. 10 to	17 0	Travelling Caps	3 8	Air Pillows	6 0	Tooth Brushes	0 10
Overland do	25 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Travelling do	2 0	Nail do.	0 14
Warm do	35 0	Cardigan Jackets	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	10 8
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	do. Horse Hair	7 8	Blankets, each	11 8
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds, from	15 0
Pyjamas (Per Half Dozen.)	16 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Rug Straps	2 0	Best Beech Overland Chairs, from	6 8
Oxford Shirts	36 0	Solid Leather	49 0	Patent Lock Straps	5 0	Umbrellas with Cover	9 0
White do	22 8	Extra Large	75 0	Waterproof Coats	15 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Best Shrunk Flannel	49 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Do. Mitts	1 12
Silk and Wool	52 0	Extra Large	24 0	Linen do. do.	6 0	Do. Mufflers	2 0
Under Vests, from	14 0	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Pin Scarfs, from	1 0
Do. Pants	26 0	Courier Bags	6 8	Cotton Socks do.	9 8	Sailor's Knot	1 10
Sleeping Suits, each	6 8 to 17 0	Money Belts	3 8	Warm do. do.	15 8		
		Sovereign Boxes	3 0	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0		
		Leather Purses	2 8	Sponge Bags	2 0		
		Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Sponges, Bath, large	3 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 12		

Can always be obtained ready for

IMMEDIATE USE AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE

FROM THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

ARE NOW SHOWING ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS OF THE SEASON.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Superfine Black West of England Dress Coat, Silk lined	50 to 60	0
" " " Dress Vest	12	0
" " " Dress Trousers	23	0
White Marzella Dress Vest	8	8

VISITING SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Superfine Black or Blue "Venetian" Frock Coat	60	0
" " Vest	12	0
Superfine Fancy West of England Trousers	18	0
" Scotch Fancy Trousers	16	0
Fancy Diagonal Morning Coat	43	0
Blue or Black Melton Morning Coat	35	0
" " " Vest	10	0

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18	0
" " Trousers	12	0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13	0
" " Trousers	9	0
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18	0
" " Single Breasted	16	0
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15	0

	Rs.	as.
Coloured Alpaca Double Breasted, Best Quality	13	0
Brown Holland Suits	14	0
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (1st Quality.)	10	0
" " Trousers (1st Quality.)	5	8
White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality.)	9	0
" " Trousers (2nd Quality.)	4	8
Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3	8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30	0
" Trousers or Breeches	23	0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27	0
" Trousers or Breeches	21	0
White Cord Riding Coat	20	0
" Trousers or Breeches	15	0
Brown Khakee Suits	14	0

	Rs.	as.
Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10	0
" " Trousers or Breeches	6	0
Golf Coat	15	0
Cricketing Trousers	14	0
" Cap	3	8
Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18	0
Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45	0

SHIRTS.

		Rs.	as.
Badham's Fine Longcloth Shirts, Wrist and Fronts	per doz.	45	0
Linen Wrists and Fronts	"	60	0
Badham's Dress Shirts	each from	7	8
Badham's Celebrated Oxford Shirts, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear	each	6	8
Badham's French Cambric Shirts	per doz.	60	0
Badham's English Cambric	"	50	0
Badham's Wove Flannel (all new patterns)	each	8	8
Badham's Silk and Wool	"	9	0
Badham's Spun Silk	" each	11	0

COLLARS.

		Rs.	a.
Badham's West End Collars	per doz.	6	8
Badham's Dux Collars	"	6	8
Badham's Pall Mall Collars	"	6	8
Badham's Regent Collars	"	6	8
Badham's Shakespear Collars	"	6	8
Badham's Oxford Collars	"	6	8
Badham's London Society	"	6	8
Badham's Grosvenor Standup	"	6	8
Badham's First Lord			
Badham's Collars with Coloured Tie	"	7	0

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a couple of good GREYHOUNDS. Apply stating breed, age, height, and price to CAPTAIN NUTT, Bhownugger.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Committee of Management.
COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M. S. C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M. S. C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund. 500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse " one-quarter.
The 3rd horse " one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,
Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES OF ASSURANCE AGAINST FIRE ISSUED BY JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., Agents.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, in One Pound Packets, 9, 10, and 20 lb. Boxes, and 80 lb. Chests. Special Rates for the Trade. Apply to

MESSRS. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
Umritsur, Punjaub.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoe.

ROWLAND AND CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

119, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra " 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund " 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee " 1869, First Prize.
Bombay " 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Hamalayas, the Neigherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

PREVIOUS to THEIR DEPARTURE for CHINA & JAPAN.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1874.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF DAVE CARSON'S NEW COMPANY, in their chaste and fashionable Entertainments of AMERICAN MINSTRELSY AND OPERATIC BURLESQUE, The most accomplished VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, DANCERS, COMEDIANS, AND HUMOURISTS, that has ever been combined in one organization.

☞PROGRAMME KHO-DEKKHO.☜

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON will PRESIDE at the PIANOFORTE.

Bones.........Dave Carson. | Interlocutor... W. Hogarth.
Tambourine..............Harry Leslie.

Introductory Instrumental Overture (Somnambula)	Dave Carson's Minstrels
Opening Chorus (Massaniello)	Company
Quintette—Dreaming of Angels	Mr J C Talbot and Company
Nonsensical Rhymes	Mr Harry Leslie
Voice of the Mountain Land	Mr W Hogarth
Vocal Quartette—The Soldier's Love	Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, and Hogarth.
The Little-one that Died	Mr G H Henri
The Palkee-Wa labs	Dave Carson
The Bird on the Tree	Mr G Norville

FINALE—Comic descriptive Legend: THE HAUNTED HOUSE

Lecturer—Mr W Hogarth.

Mediums for disposing of Spirits	Dave Carson and Harry Leslie.
Ghosts attired in the costume of the reputed old——, Gongs, Cymbals, Bottled Lightning, Thunder, &c, &c	By several Members of the Company.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

The Yaller Gal that winked at me...Harry Leslie.

ORIGINAL MUSICAL MELANGE, Mr and Mrs J O PIERCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN SKETCH

THE BENGALEE BABOO'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON!

DAVE CARSON.

Quartette (Orpheus)...Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, & Hogarth.

MR. HARRY LESLIE, in his great original Burlesque,

PARLIAMENTARY STUMP ORATION.

Song (The Stirrup Cup)..........Mr W Hogarth.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Laughable Operatic Burlesque, entitled,

THE BANDIT'S BRIDE

OR,

FIRST SHE WOULD AND THEN SHE WOULDN'T.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Mdlle. (Oyster) Patti	Signora Talbotini.
Senor—Elvino Manrico	Signor Norvillio.
Don Joan Fernandez	Mons. Henrioni.
Daveejee Carsonbhoy	Dave Carson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

Stage Manager ... Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ... Mr. J. O PIERCE.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., and at the doors. Price Rs. 2.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—A CONCERT, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will take place in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 9th April 1874, at 5-30 P. M. The proceeds will be given to the above Schools. ADMISSION TWO RUPEES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is THIS DAY REMOVED from Marine Street to No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, Limited.—I hereby notify my return to Bombay, and that I HAVE RESUMED CHARGE of the Eastern Branch of the above Company from THIS DATE.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at DHORAJEE, KATTYWAR, this Season's COTTON, machine ginned and half pressed. Sales take place weekly. Probably about 1,500 bales to be sold during the Season. The port of Verawul only 56 miles distant from Dhorajee. For further particulars apply to the Mamlutdar of Dhorajee.

A. M. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Political Agent in charge of Gondul State, Kattywar.

Dated Gondul, 2nd April 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. [illegible] MA[illegible]JEE begs most respectfully to thank [illegible] STITUENTS who have hitherto patronised [illegible] their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requ[illegible] of their kind support. In addition to their [illegible] he undertakes to supply any other articles [illegible] quired for their comfort or use.

E. MAN[illegible]

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station or Crawford Markets.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1874 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 10th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 13th day of March 1874, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 306 of 1870.

MOROBA SHRIDHARJI, of Bombay, Hindu clerk, residing in House No. 519, situate at Palao or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiff

Versus.

CASHIBAI and her husband NARAYAN alias KODU SHIVSHANKARJI, Hindus, residing in House No. 519, aforesaid, and ANANDRAO BHASKAR, VINAYAKRAO BHASKAR, MAHADEORAO BHASKAR, KESHAORAO BHASKAR, ESHWANTRAO BHASKAR SUDDRABAI widow of Ramcrustana Narayan, DWARKABAI and her husband SHAMRAO NARAYEN, MATHOORABAI and her husband CRUSTNANATH BALCRUSTNA and EMUNABAI, an Infant, by her guardian DAMODHAR DAYANATH, the sons, daughters, and a grand daughter of NARBADABA, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindu, lately residing in a house N——, near the Grand Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay. ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Fourth day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Moroba Shridharji, Cashibai and her husband Narayan alias Kodu Shivshankarji, and Anandrao Bhaskar, Vinayakrao Bhaskar, Mahadeorao Bhaskar, Keshaorao Bhaskar, Eshwantrao Bhaskar, Sundrabai, widow of Ramcrustna Narayan, Dwarkabai and her husband Shamrao Narayen, Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna, and Emunabai, an infant, by her guardian Damodhar Dayanath, the sons, daughters, and a grand-daughter of Narbadabai, widow, deceased, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and outhouses standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate on the north side of Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No 56, and by the Collector of Municipal Tax under Nos 690 and 691, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the oart of Dhondu Zaoba, on or towards the south by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the east by the property of the late Amboji Shivji, and on or towards the west by the property of Ramchandra Laxumanji, and which said premises are and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Moroba Shridharjee and his tenants, and the said Cashibai and her husband Narayan Shiv-shankarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. JANARDHUN GOPAL, Attorney for the abovenamed plaintiff, Ok Lane, and at the Office of Mr. SHAMRAO PANDURUNG, Attorney for the defendants Mathurabai and her husband Crustnanath Balcrustna.—Dated this 18th day of March 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received up to the 10th instant, for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at VICTORIA BUNDER. For particulars and Forms of Tender apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Colaba Company, Limited.

Bombay, 4th April 1874.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India. For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 29, Clive Street, Calcutta.

F. ROWLAND,

CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. ASSYRIA.

THE FAVOURITE

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1.
"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 250.

A FRESH STOCK OF

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Of selected Tobacco, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Manilla Shaped and Havannah Shaped.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.

TO HAND

A FRESH STOCK OF

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2.
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF

MANILLA CIGARS.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

HEALTH RESTORED BY THE USE OF

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific ; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose ; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach so toned and strengthened as to prevent a return. BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable resinoids the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and, in most cases, a cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills ; but, as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule,

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.

[illegible]

Lever [illegible] which, [illegible] the premises, are confidently recommended [illegible] durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	9

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, DE LOSSY & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.—The Undersigned have received for sale a Consignment, direct from the Growers, of these celebrated Wines:

SELECT CUVEE	1 dozen	Quarts	Rs.	42
Ditto	2 "	Pints	"	44
CARTE BLANCHE	1 "	Quarts	"	38
Ditto	2 "	Pints	"	40
CARTE VERTE	1 "	Quarts	"	32
Ditto	2 "	Pints	"	34

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25	per dozen
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	" 20	"
Do. Vino de Pasto	" 29	"
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	" 24	"
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	" 24	"
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	" 29	"
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils.....Pts.	" 23	"
Do. ....Qts.	" 45	"
Do. Magnums.	" 88	"
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	" 30	"
J. Sandbach and Son's	" 20	"
Do. do. .....Pts.	" 11	"
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	" 24	"
CLARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine Chateau Beiair St. Julien 1868	" 16	"
Chateau Delorme Margaux	" 16	"
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe.	" 14	"
Do. Margaux	" 17	

Also, Messrs. FLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25	per Dozen.
Ditto	" 15	"
CLARET, Yellow Seal	" 12	"
Ditto Red Seal	" 30	"
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	" 40	"

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Direct shipments are now made ONLY TO THE TRADE.

PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,

From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the mail at a considerable advance on the closing prices of Monday, and for the present the tendency is still for higher rates.

Government Securities are in much better demand and firm at our quotations :—

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11½d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10⅞d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to ⅝d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 3/8d.
Credit 3 do. francs	245½ to 246
On Calcutta 60 days' sight	98½
Do. demand	100 to ⅛
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight	217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent.	107¼
Four & half per cent.	103 1/8
Four per cent.	102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103⅜
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
years' do. do.	105
5 years' do do	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 8 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 ,,
Bank Bills	11 ,,
Mercantile Paper	14 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-10
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231½
Bar Silver	,, 106
Gold Lea	,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened this morning, and shippers appear to await telegrams before making further freight engagements. Rates by steamer are weak, but by ships they are firm and advancing. The non-arrival of the overdue ships is causing consignees to hold out for higher rates, and £3-5 is now asked for Liverpool.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 7s. 6d.
	Coir Bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm for Colaba, Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	415
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	157
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND AND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1,345
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
......	£20	109-1-8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	13-10-7	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,495
500	2,500	all	175p.	Alliance Spinning	2,700
300	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,205
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	29
5,500	5,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,75
150	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,575
(0)	...	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,000
350	...	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	6.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,410
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Kurrachee	875
[illegible]		all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	150
150	12,000	11,000	1.0ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,6.0
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co	700
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	175
300	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	..	Carwar Company	700
300	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,200
350	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co	2,2 0
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press	10 nl
300	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	625
150	5,000	1,450	75 p	Imperial Press Co	400
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co	590
600	2,000	500 0	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all		Sassoon's Press Co	1,050
400	85	75	135 p	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
100	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	350	all	80 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
400	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co	960

* Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼		Bank of China	1
......	...	...		East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70¼	May '67	Royal B	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

We have no change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain much the same. There continues a moderate demand for up country markets, the average daily consumption being about 200 packages only. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250 pieces	Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	at Rs.	5 3 0
1,000 ,,	,, Dhoties	45 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	2 0 0
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	50 ,, 11 ,,	at ,,	2 10 0
450 ,,	White ,,	45 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	4 3 0
450 ,,	,, Dorias	31 ,, 10 ,,	at ,,	2 8 0

COTTON.

The market at Liverpool is closed on account of the holidays. The market here continues quiet but steady and prices have undergone no change. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	New Broach M. G.	at Rs 190
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 190
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 192
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,, 161½
100 ,,	Khandeish	at ,, 160-92½
50 ,,	,,	at ,, 167
25 ,,	,,	at ,, 162½
25 ,,	Barree	at ,, 172
50 ,,	,,	at ,, 168
50 ,,	Verawul	at ,, 162
25 ,,	,,	at ,, 167
50 ,,	,,	at ,, 164
25 ,,	Cutch	at ,, 163
50 ,,	Angar	at ,, 162½
25 ,,	Mowa	at ,, 178½-79
100 ,,	,,	at ,, 179-80
50 ,,	,,	at ,, 179-0
25 ,,	,,	at ,, 178½-79
25 ,,	,,	at ,, 179
200 ,,	Julgaum F. P. B.	at ,, 171½
50 ,,	Sawginned	at ,, 188
25 ,,	Jodia	at ,, 169

METALS.

750 cwts. Copper Braziers ......at Rs. 55½ per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	C N.	Wilson	Calcutta, Feb. 22.
	Harold	Smith	Liverpool, Nov. 3.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, April 4.
7	Persian Empire	Watson	Newcastle, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.

Steamer Nagotna, to Coast and Cutch.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
3	Orion (s)	Liverpool.
4	Asia (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April		
4	Asia (s)	Colombo,

DAILY IMPORTS.—7TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elgin, s, 5 bags cork, Dorabjee Bezunjee and Co., 100 cases portwine M. & E. Bezunjee, 4 crates earthenware.

FROM LONDON.

Colombo, s, 17 packages paper and envelopes, Shaik Ahmed Noordin, 5 cases paper, H. B. Jeejeebhoy, 4 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee, 24 cases paper, Hajee Esmail Jaitha and sons, 49 cases sherry, Henry Dods and Co., 24 cases claret Henry Rogers.

Yeddo, s, 5 packages paper, Ebram Budroodin.

Bellona, s, 20 cases paper Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castor, s, 1 case dye, Mowjee Godoo, 2 cases beads, Shurufally Goolam Hoosein.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 149 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardasur and sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—7TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Minnalla, 348 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co, 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 250 bales cotton, Jumnadass Tricomdass.

Ellen Bates, 200 cwts bones, Edward Baudry & Co; 100 bales cotton, M. Tribhowandass.

Amelia, s, 37 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co.

Helen Scott, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co., 100 bales cotton Khimjee Jeewa, 100 bales cotton, V. Roognath.

Pegasus, 2,108 bundles rattans, Ruttonjee Dadabhoy; 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co; 350 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co., 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 300 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co, 500 bales cotton, Goddum & Co.

Ellerslie, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co., 30 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Liverpool, 454 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 750 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.

Bellona, s, 65 bales hemp, M Nuthoo.

St Elmo, 660 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Elgin, s, 90 cwts coir yarn, Hojee Metha Cassum; 876 bags linseed, Pooja Dausur.

Excelsior, s, 530 bags linseed, Alsen Riebe and Co., 16 bales wool, Heeranund Nundram; 1,300 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1,024 bags linseed, V. Ebram and Co., 42 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensey; 500 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co., 111 cwts. coir yarn, N. Khatow; 139 bales cotton, T. R. Roopjee Mody; 32 bales wool, B. Topun.

Hector, s, 40 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 139 bales cotton, T. R. R. Mody.

Greenock, 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co., 56 bales wool, H. Kheldass.

John Tennant, s, 50 bales wool, Jaitha Wuria; 69 bales cotton, Woomersey Cumma; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co., 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co., 250 bales cotton, Kimjee Luckmedass and Co., 300 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co., 100 bales cotton Ruttonsee Purbut.

City of Richmond, 26 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 100 bales cotton, R. Vurjeewandass.

Amelia, s, 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Jeena; 53 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass; 50 bales cotton, Oodhowjee Geegn.

Hannah Law, 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Colombo s, 15 bales wool, Nansey Megjee; 40 bales cotton, Tiruthdass Lillaram; 300 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 76 bales cotton, Nundram Begraj; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton, T. Lillaram; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Hankow (s), 1,32 cwts. coir yarn, Shamjee Padomsey; 170 bags linseed, H. Hassun H. Meetha; 500 bales cotton, Mathooradass Goculdass; 300 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.; 14 bales cotton, Runchordass Goculdass; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin (s), 1,330 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 24 boxes bloodstone, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 2,500 bags linseed, W. Nicol and Co.; 100 cases olibanum, Alland Munjee and Co.; 96 pieces E. teeths, R. Goolam Mahomed; 100 cases olibanum, A. Mooman; 3 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co.

Border Chieftain (s), 1,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore, s, 200 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Pekin, s, 21 bags coffee, P. & O. Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Castore, s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Celestial Empire, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

British India, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

Renown, s, 1,500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Pekin, s, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin, s, 1 bag coffee, P. & O. Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Octavia, 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior, s, 317 chests opium, S. N. Talatee; 15 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

Gwalior (s), 3 chests opium, Ganesdass Sobhagmull; 2 chests opium, Sumrutbroy Khetseedass; 16 chests opium Ramnaron Buldew.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 1. [illegible]y, from Ferozepore.

Hatch, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on d[illegible] 3. [illegible] on duty, from Aden.

APRIL 4.

Grierson, Captain, P. W. Dept., [illegible] leave, from Mahableshwur.

APRIL 6.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, from [illegible] Bengal Civil Surgeon, on leave, from Mu-

Kirton, Surg. Major, [illegible] Bengal 3rd Goorkahs, on leave, from Almo[illegible] [illegible] Dept., on leave, from Muscat.

APRIL 7.

[illegible], Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Alla-

DEPARTURES—APRIL 6.

[illegible] Lieut. Col., Madras Staff Corps, on medical certi[illegible] England.

[illegible]ptain, Comdt. H. E. the Govr.'s Body Guard, on leave,

APRIL 7.

Jones, Surgeon, Med. Dept., on duty, to Dohud.

Hayman, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona,

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Mahableshwur.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces' Gazette*, April 4.)

His Honor the Lieut-Govr has been pleased to appoint Mr R C Oldfield, District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, to officiate as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen, on special duty in connection with famine relief operations, to be Special Magsts, and to be invested with the powers of a Magst of the 2nd class, for the punishment of offences committed by the men employed under their charge :—

Lieut-Col A C Bunbury, Capt T J FitzSimon, and Lieut F G Vivian.

With the sanction of H E the Govr-Genl in Council, Mr C P Carmichael, Offg Comr of Benares, to officiate as Junior member of the Board of Revenue during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H S Reid, or until further orders.

Mr R Wall, Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 1st grade, to officiate as Magst and Colr of the Banda District, during the absence on leave of Mr E B Thornhill, or until further orders.

Mr J M Pears, Asst Magst and Colr., to officiate as Mag and Colr of Etawah during the absence on leave of Mr A J Lawrence, or until further orders.

Capt J C Ross, R E., Ex Engr. Boolundshur Division, Ganges Canal, and Lieut F V Corbett, R E., Exa Engr. Etawah Division Ganges Canal, to be members of the Meerut and Agra Divisional Examination Committees respectively.

Mr F E Elliot, Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Colr of Bustee during the absence on leave of Mr P Wigram, or until further orders.

Mr G D Turnbull District and Session Judge, to be President of the Meerut Divisional Examination Committee.

Mr H M Chase, Magst and Colr, to officiate as District and Session Judge of Azimgurh during the absence on leave of Mr. G W Sherer, or until further orders, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr W C Turner to officiate as Magst and Colr, and to be posted to Jounpore, with effect from the date of taking charge.

The Rev. B. M. Behr, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Punjab to be Chaplain of Raneekhet, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr W Kaye, Joint Magst and Depy Colr, 1st grade, is transferred from Benares to Bareilly.

Mr Hanlon, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bustee Subdivision of the Benares Provincial Division to the Jhansie Provincial Division, and is posted to the charge of the Lullutpore District.

Mr J Joseph, Dist Engr, Jaloun, and Rajkishen Bannerjee, Dist Engr Lullutpore, are promoted from 3rd to 2nd grade Asst Engrs with effect from the 23rd Dec 1873.

Mr E L Hunt, Asst Engr, 1st grade Muttra-Hatrass Light Railway, is promoted to Ex Engr, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st March, 1874.

Mr A H Mackenzie, Probationary Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Muttra-Hatrass Light Railway, is confirmed in his grade, with effect from the 1st March, 1874.

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishments of the P W Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, Provincial, with effect from the 1st March, 1874 :—

Mr Angus Campbell, Supt, Roorkee Workshops, from 2nd to 1st grade, Ex Engr.

From 3rd to 2nd grade, Ex Engr—Capt G Nolan, Ex Engr, Ganges River Navigation Works; and Capt F D M Brown, V C, S C, Persl Asst to Chief Engr, and Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept.

Mr A W Lawder, Ex Engr, Kumaon Provincial Division, from 4th to 3rd grade, Ex Engr.

From Asst Engr, 1st grade, to Ex Engr, 4th grade—Mr G R Macdowell, Dist Engr, Furruckabad Sub-division, Agra Provincial Division; and Mr E R Pulford, R E, Dist Engr, Moradabad Sub-division, Rohilkhund Provincial Division.

Lieut H A Yorke, R E, Dist Engr, Meerut Sub-division, Meerut Provincial Division, from 2nd to 1st grade, Asst Engr.

Mr R J Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Allahabad Provincial Division, is granted 12 months' furlough to Europe.

Mr J Bennett, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Meerut Provincial Division, is transferred in the same capacity to the Allahabad Provincial Division, vice Mr R J Clarke.

Capt F D M Brown, V C, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, and Persl Asst to the Chief Engr, and Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept, is transferred to the Meerut Provincial Division as Ex Engr, vice Mr J Bennett.

Capt C S Beauchamp, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Offg Dist Engr Goruckpore, is appointed Persl Asst to the Chief Engr, and Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept, vice Capt Brown, as also ex-officio Asst to the Suptg Engr, 1st Circle. Capt Beauchamp will continue in charge of the Goruckpore District until further orders.

Capt G F L Marshall, R E, Ex Engr, and Persl Asst to Chief Engr of Irrigation, N-W Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr, Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr P Nelson, Ex Engr, Bhognipore Division, Lower Ganges Canal, to officiate as Persl Asst to Chief Engr, vice Capt Marshall.

Sergeant R Read, Supervisor, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave, granted him in G O No 245E of 14th March on the 3rd idem.

Mr R E Forrest, Ex Engr, made over, and Mr C G Palmer, Asst Engr, received charge of the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, on the 14th March, 1874. Mr Palmer will officiate as Ex Engr of the Cawnpore Division till further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 23rd March 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 14th Feb 1874, appointing Surg Maj J Paxton M D, to C Baty A Bgde R H A.

Dated the 9th March 1874, directing Surgn E F Boult to proceed to Kussowlie, for duty at the Convalescent Depot.

Meerut Division order, dated the 16th Feb 1874, directing Surgn Maj M Qinlan, doing duty with 15th Hussars, to proceed to Delhi, and assume medical charge of 2-23rd R A, relieving Surgn T J P Holmes, M B, who will join the detachment 109th Foot at that station.

Dated the 23rd Feby 1874, directing Surgn Maj H H Maclean to proceed to Agra, and assume medical charge of the 5-23rd R A, from date of departure for England, of Surgn D McEwen, M B. with invalids.

Oude Division order, dated the 12th Feby 1874, appointing Capt M H Saward, R A, to officiate as Depy Asst Qrmaster Genl, vice Capt R H Grant, proceeded to Bhaugulpore on special famine relief duty, and Brev Maj R Beadon, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the 14th idem.

Presidency District order, dated the 7th March 1874, appointing Capt F A Montriou, offg Wing Officer 37th N I, to officiate as Bgde Maj in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 9th idem, vice Capt DeL R F Wooldridge, 14th Foot placed at disposal of the Bengal Govt.

Dated the 10th March 1874, directing Surg Maj J B S Brown, 39th N I, to assume medical charge of the Station Staff and Station of Ishapore.

Dated the 12th March 1874, directing Surg E A Birch to make over charge of the 10th N I, to Surg Maj J B S Brown, 39th N I, and to proceed to Durbungah, for special duty under the civil authorities of the District.

Meean Meer Brigade Order, dated the 9th March 1874, appointing Brev Maj M C Morris, 37th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his regimental duties, during the absence on inspection duty of Capt G W Smith, offg Bgde Maj and Asst Adjt Genl.

Jubbulpore Station Order, dated the 11th March 1874, directing Col C J S Wallace, 2-25th Foot to assume command of the station, consequent on the departure of Bgdr Genl J M'N Walter, C B, on inspection duty; and Capt H C Stevens, 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Madras Cavalry, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of Bgde Maj Capt H G Waterfield with the Bgdr Genl.

Roorkee Station Order, dated the 10th March 1874, appointing Surg Maj T Bennett, doing duty with 55th Foot, to the medical charge of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, as a temporary measure.

Dacca Station Order, dated the 1st March 1874, appointing Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subaltern 16th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Maj W G Cubitt, V C.

Benares Station order, dated the 27th Feb 1874, directing Lieut Col R S Moseley, offg Comdt 13th N I, to assume comd of the station.

Banda Station Order, dated the 15th Jan 1874, appointing Capt J O Goldie, Adjt 20th M N I, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 16th idem, vice Brev Capt W P O Boulderson, offg Adjt 15th M N I, proceeding with his regt.

54th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 9th March 1874, appointing Lieut A G Tidy to officiate as Interpreter, in the room of Lieut A W Dury, appointed to officiate as Adjt.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

4th Hussars.—Maj S deA C Clarke, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Quartermaster J Fyfe (13th Bgde.) to Bombay for one month from date of availing himself of the same, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Lieut E A H Webb, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

19th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Capt C Skinner, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board; and thence to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (1st Bat)—Lieut J M Gordon, (Instructor of Musketry,) to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

63rd.—Foot—Lieut W R LeGeyt Anderson, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Maj (Brev Lieut Col) H H Lyster, V C, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 3rd Goorkhas,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj J Roberts, (Doing duty at Umballa), to Simla and Kussowlie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj A Copland, (Wing Officer 19th N I), to Calcutta, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs, under rules of 1868.

Capt C St J B Barnett, (Qrmaster 1st Goorkha regiment,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Genl List, Infantry—Capt J Fraser, (2nd Wing subaltern 40th N I,) to Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Col W R Cunningham, (Doing duty at Umballa,) to hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Late 15th N I—Maj L E Evans, (offg Wing Officer 34th N I,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 1st April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 26th March.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

54th Regt—Lieut Cecil Henry Law to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Darnell, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Cg-in-C. Dated 17th March 1874.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col R Jenkins, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt, during the absence of Col Alexander on furlough. Dated 17th March 1874.

Major G C Thomson, 2nd Squadron Officer, on return from furlough, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Jenkins. Dated 17th March 1874.

Maj C W Fletcher, offg 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, until the return of Maj Thomson. Dated 17th March 1874.

10th N I—Capt W D Palmer, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Firth, appointed 2nd in Command. Dated 17th March 1874.

Lieut A M'L Mills, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Adjt, vice Bartleman, appointed Station Staff Officer at Jhelum. Dated 17th March 1874.

20th N I—Lieut R E A Jenkins, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Meiklejohn, who has proceeded on furlough. Dated 17th March 1874.

31st N I—Lieut Sir C H Leslie, Bart, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Adjt, vice Montriou, appointed Wing Officer. Dated 17th March 1874.

1st Goorkha Regt—Lieut Col R S Hill, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence of Lieut Col Clay on furlough. Dated 17th March 1874.

Lieut Col P Story, late offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Hill. Dated 17th March 1874.

Jhelum—Capt W F Bartleman, Adjt 10th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Irvine. Dated 17th March 1874.

Moradabad.—Capt G W C Plowden, S C, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Pierce. Dated 17th March 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

13th Hussars.—Lieut Col J Miller to rank as Lieut Col from the 6th November 1868.

70th Regt.—Lieut E Pearson to be Capt, from the 6th August 1873.

73rd Regt—Maj J W Barnes to be Lieut Col, from the 5th Nov 1873.

Capt A H Sharp to rank as Capt, from the 7th Sept 1867.

Capt J T Turner to rank as Capt from the 13th April 1870.

92nd Regt.—Capt G S White to be Maj from the 4th Nov 1873.

Medical Department, British Service.—Surgn Maj J. H. Hunt R A, to rank as Surgn Maj, from the 10th March 1870.

Surgn A. Long 89th Regt, to be Surgn Maj, from the 1st March 1873.

Capt L Macdonald, S C, attached to the 12th N I, is transferred to the 32nd N I (Pioneers), on the termination of the course of instruction he is at present undergoing at the Thomason College, Roorkee on the 1st May next.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee on 2nd March 1874 :—

Surgn Maj J T M Symons, 4-23rd R A, Surgn F A Davy, M D, 26th Foot, and Schoolmaster J. Hollowy 26th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division order, dated the 2nd March 1874, appointing Surgn Maj W A Gardiner to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brigade Staff, vice Surgeon C J McKenna.

Dated the 18th March 1874, appointing Surgn A B Seaman to the medical charge of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, as a temporary arrangement, vice Surgn Maj A H Etson.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 13th [illegible] N I, at Benares [illegible] Maj J B S Brown [illegible] the 10th N I, as a temporary [illegible] to proceed to [illegible]

Dated the 18th March 1874, directing Surg Majr H Harrison to resume medical charge of the drafts of Royal Engineers and 55th Foot, proceeding to Meerut, and on arrival at that station to report himself for duty.

Presidency District order, dated the 17th March 1874, appointing Capt G T Jones, Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Garrison Qrmaster Fort William, vice Capt R G Birch, proceeded on special famine duty.

Dated the 17th March 1874, directing Surg W A Gilligan, doing duty with the 39th N I who is appointed to the medical charge of the arrangements in connection with the Northern Bengal State Railway, to proceed to Parbutteepore, and report himself to the Chief Engineer of the above railway.

Dated the 17th March 1874, directing Surgn C J McKenna to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital, until further orders.

Peshawur District order, dated the 20th March 1874, directing Surgn G C Hal to assume Medical charge of the 26th N I vice Surgn Maj I F Dickson M D.

Jhelum Station order, dated the 7th March 1874, appointing Capt R B Graham, 3rd Squadron Officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his other duties vice Capt J S Irvine, appointed Offg Brigade Maj at Mooltan.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R H A.—Maj A H Lindsay, (A B ty, F Bgde,) to Dalhousie and the hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

10th Hussars.—Capt T A St Quintin, to Australia, from the 1st April to the 7th Oct, on urgent private affairs.

1st Foot, (2nd Batn.)—Maj E A Stuart, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Capt E L Street, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot, (Capt A H Lefroy, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

55th Foot.—Capt and Brev Maj G A Morgan, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut R Chalmer, from the 19th Nov 1874 to the 19th Feby 1875, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Lieut C H Collete, to Bombay for ten days from date of quitting regt; and thence to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Col C F Smith, (doing duty at Umballa,) from the 16th April to the 15th Oct, to proceed to Simla and the adjacent hills, on private affairs.

Lieut Col A Irvine, (doing duty at Benares,) from the 1st April to the 1st Oct, to proceed to Nynee Tal, on private affairs.

Lieut C I A Taylor, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 8th N I,) to remain at Calcutta, for three months from the 29th March on private affairs, in extension.

Maj H A W Waterfield, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Nynee Tal, Simla and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct on private affairs, under rules of 1868.

Lieut L A C Cook, (1st Squadron Subaltern 5th Bengal Cavalry,) to remain at Calcutta from the 15th March to the 15th Oct, in extension, to study the native languages.

Gen List, Infantry—Capt A Oldham, (Adjt 12th N I,) to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Bengal Infantry—Lieut Col W Howey, (doing duty at Meerut,) to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May. 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Apr. 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto Southern Concan, Mhar, the Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1

Each succeeding line ...... ,, 0 8 as.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

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PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS,

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are

Messrs. P. ORR and SONS..................Madras.

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To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CABELL—March 31st, at Fort Michnie, near Peshawur, the wife of Major W. Cabell, B. S. C., of a daughter.

CROHAN—April 1st, at Benares, the wife of Captain F W Crohan, Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.

DONAGHUE—April 4th, at Cuddapah, the wife of Mr. W. F. Donaghue, Sub-Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

NEIL—BUTTER—March 25th, at Delhi, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, Chaplain of St. James, Surgeon Major A. Neil, Bengal Medical Service, Officiating Principal, Lahore Medical College, to Jane, daughter of the late William Butter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, London.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," and the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874.

THE Central Asia Railway has now been fairly taken out of the category of schemes which seem possible only to the sanguine fancy of projectors, and which practical men dismiss from consideration with a smile of derision or a glance of contempt. M. de Lesseps evidently has been cautious not to let his name be connected with the proposal to make a new overland route between England and India, before assuring himself of the serious support of one at least of the two great powers which have a chief interest in the construction of a railway across Asia. Russia, which according to Prince Bismarck has become once more an Asiatic rather than an European Empire, and which, now that its preponderance in the East of Europe has been destroyed, may certainly be expected to turn its attention with greater energy than ever to the work of extending and consolidating its conquests in Asia, has taken M. de Lesseps by the hand with an earnestness and a cordiality that are sure harbingers of success. The Government of the Emperor Alexander feels, no doubt, that without communications the Russian Empire must remain a political expression for a vast aggregation of states and provinces which have no common nationality or means of acting quickly and effectively together with their whole strength for a definite purpose. An Empire so loosely put together is always in danger of falling to pieces when exposed to the attacks of an enemy; and the lesson of the Crimean war, when for want of proper communications enormous Russian armies simply ceased to exist before they could reach Sebastopol, has never been forgotten in Russia. For the last twenty years Russian statesmen have laboured with their utmost zeal to complete the network of railways designed to give unity to the forces of the Empire. All Southern Russia, from Odessa to Moscow and Nijni on the one hand, and towards Astrakhan on the other, is now covered with a maze of railways; and the usefulness of such navigable rivers as the Don and the Volga has been immensely increased by the cross lines which connect the two river systems and provide ready means of transport between the Black Sea and the Caspian. But, as the Empire continues to grow, fresh wants arise; and it is at present urgently necessary for Russia to bring the new dominion of Turkistan within easier reach of Russian troops and traders. While there is no other road for most part of the way than the old caravan routes, Khiva and Samarcand practically remain as far distant from Moscow as Coomassie is from London; and, as the Emperor Alexander is resolved to incorporate in his Empire the recent conquests made by his generals in Central Asia, he cannot afford to delay making a line of railway which will soon save him, in time and men, far more than its cost. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Russian Government has already ordered surveys to be undertaken with the view of determining what should be the precise direction of the first section of this line, as far as the Volga or the Ural mountains.

The Railway, then, will be made and used to weld compactly together the dominions of Russia up to the river Oxus. The duty of England in such circumstances seems to us so plain that argument ought not to be necessary to enforce it. There are, however, some writers who appear to be of opinion that it will be a most artful piece of policy on the part of the rulers of India to sit still and do nothing while Russia spends a few millions of the English capital which is always ready for her whenever she chooses to ask for it in giving unity to her Empire and vastly increasing her motive power for fresh aggressions. The one idea of this school of critics is that England should never look beyond the Himalayas, or meddle in any way in the affairs of states lying beyond that mountain frontier. Even Lord Granville, however, roused himself, before he left office, to say he was not quite sure if England ought to let Russia do what she liked with the Turkomans; and the late Foreign Secretary avowed without disguise that Ameer Shere Ali has been taken under the protection of the Government of India, while he also warmly approved of the despatch of an English Embassy to Kashgar and Yarkand. But all the pains recently taken to attach the Ameer of Cabul and the Atalik Ghazee to English interests will have been thrown away, if nothing is done by the Government of India for the improvement of communications with those countries. Whatever treaties are signed, Russian influence and Russian trade will prevail throughout Central Asia so soon as a railway has been finished from Moscow to the borders of Kashgaria and Afghanistan. Even, therefore, as regards what may be considered a minor object of English policy—to prevent the creation, in favour of a rival power, of a monopoly of trade in the markets of Central Asia—it is obvious that England and India will be hopelessly beaten in the race if they are content to work with camel tracks while Russia uses railways.

But of course it is for a far more important purpose than merely to secure a share of the trade of Central Asia that we desire to see a speedy commencement made with what may be described as the Indian section of the great scheme of M. de Lesseps. We do not believe it is possible to lay out any overland line of communication between England and India which would be available in time of war. The chief political value of what is now absurdly called the overland route is that the whole way from Southampton to Bombay could be placed in time of war under the direct protection of the British Navy, the only part of it which is exempt from the rule of the Mistress of the Seas being a narrow slip of Egyptian territory with which our Government would be obliged to deal as if it belonged to England. Any other route that can be named would become useless for military purposes as soon as war broke out; and it may be taken as a settled thing that in troubled times we shall have only the sea—and a very good friend it is—to rely upon. Nor, again, is it likely that an overland railway would interfere with the oversea traffic in bulky merchandize. But it would assuredly develope in a wonderful manner the trade of Northern India, not only with the countries of Central Asia, but with Russia herself; and we know not what new forms the native enterprise of this country might not take, if it were stimulated to fresh activity by the discovery that Europe could be reached without crossing the "black water." The development of passenger traffic on a through line would, we cannot help thinking, be prodigious; for even Englishmen, though they do not object so strongly as men of other nations to travelling by sea, would visit India in ten times the number they now do if they could come by land. Then, finally, there is the gain to both India and England of a reduction in the time required for carrying the mails to ten days. M. de Lesseps calculates, we believe, that his line to Calcutta will be only 7,000 miles long; and that distance can be covered in ten days, though of course there are very few passengers who, no matter what ingenious contrivances may be employed to do away with the discomforts of railway travelling, would care to go through with the mails. Well, then, if it be confessed that the advantages of the proposed through line are manifest, what objection can there be to giving it a trial? The question of expense does not really arise; for, even if England were to guarantee to M. de Lesseps interest on the capital the line through Afghanistan would cost, the expenditure would be very trifling. Grand as the scheme is, in fact, the share England as a State would have to take in carrying it out would be very small. M. de Lesseps does not, like Mr. Andrews, ask England to guarantee a line 1,000 miles long from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, or, like Sir Henry Rawlinson, to build a line at her own expense from Constantinople to Kurrachee. He invites England and India to make use of the direct eastern line through Europe already in full working order from Calais to beyond Moscow, and also of the extension of this line which Russia is about to construct as far as Samarcand; and all that he asks the English Government to do in return is to build two or three hundred miles of railway itself in order to complete the communication between London and Calcutta. It is contended by M. de Lesseps that the route his line follows is much shorter than that by way of Constantinople, as a straight line drawn on the globe from London to Calcutta passes through Berlin and Warsaw and a little way to the north of Astrakhan; but, be this as it may, one thing is obvious, that this is the only route on which England can possibly hope to get a responsible and solvent Power to take off her hands the business of constructing the principal section of the through railway to India. We feel ashamed to speak again of what are often termed the political objections to the scheme; for they are so puerile as to be hardly worth notice. If England could hope, by refusing to be a party to the scheme, to prevent Russia from laying down a line of railway to the Oxus, there might be some sense in the refusal. But, as Russia will do what she thinks right for her own interests without regard to English opinion, the point for discussion is whether we ought to neglect an equalled opportunity of making an overland railway because the line will have to pass through Russian territory? It is true that Russia is the only Power with which England is likely ever to come into collision in the East but war our day do not last for a generation Peace is the rule and war the exception; and it would be ridiculous to put a stop to all kinds of useful works because they may some day be turned to account for warlike purposes. And, if the British and Russian Empires must some day contend for the dominion of Asia, the struggle will not be postponed by the exhibition, on the part of one of the rival powers, of such an unreasoning dread of the other, that it shrinks from free intercourse, and takes refuge in a policy of isolation.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE hear that the management of the Eastern business of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris has been placed in the hands of Mr. J. Hardcastle, formerly Manager at Bombay and more recently Chief Manager in China and Japan, by his appointment to the head of the Foreign Department in Paris. In this appointment we see one part of the Board of Directors of the Comptoir D'Escompte a desire to give a fresh impulse to their Indian and China business, and we have no doubt that the determination on the part of the Comptoir to avail themselves of the experience of Mr. Hardcastle will materially help to place their agencies in even a better position than they held before the changes subsequent to the Franco-Prussian war were made.

AT the Legislative Council, which was to have been held at Calcutta yesterday, Mr. Ellis was to have presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land revenue. Mr. Bayley was to have moved that the report of the Select Committee on the European Vagrancy Act be taken into consideration; Mr. Hobhouse was to have moved the passing of the Assam Chief Commissioners Powers Bill; to have presented the report and supplementary report of the Select Committee on the High Court Procedure Bill, and to have moved for leave to introduce a bill for the further amendment of the Burmah Courts Act of 1872. In the expected absence of Sir George Campbell, very little discussion on any of the above measures was anticipated.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL QUESTION.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL.

Contrary to previous announcements the Porte, after consulting with the Foreign Legations, has refused the application of Baron de Lesseps to delay collecting dues according to tonnage, as fixed by the International Commission, and also repudiates Baron de Lesseps' claim for damages.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Advices from the Cape Coast state that the son of King Coffee with ambassadors arrived at Cape Coast on the 12th of March to discuss the treaty of peace.

MADRID, 7TH APRIL.

Marshal Serrano has commenced cannonading the Carlist position.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Peter McLeod Carstairs as Consular Agent for the German Empire at Tuticorin.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Lieutenant M. R. Spence, of the Bengal Staff Corps, will be A.D.C. to the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and we understand that the post of Private Secretary has been offered to Mr. William Holmes, C. S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dehra.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BEYNON has been gazetted to officiate in the lieu of Colonel Pelly as Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana. Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, officiates for Colonel Beynon as Resident at Jeypore, and is replaced at Morar by Major A. G. Mayne, of the 1st Central India Horse.

A CONTEMPORARY hears with regret that the young Frenchman who was badly hurt in the tiger accident at Hurdwar has since died. A correspondent at Roorkee reports another case in which an officer of the 55th was attacked by a wounded tiger and mauled about the arm and shoulder, but in this instance the animal quitted his hold, and the sportsman was energetic enough to bag him after all.

THE vacancy in the Executive Council created by the approaching departure for England of Sir William Muir is to be filled, the *Pioneer* says, by the Hon. J. Inglis, of late the Lieutenant-Governor's *alter ego* in the North-West Provinces. Our contemporary understands, however, that Mr. Inglis is not going as Financial Minister, but is to have special charge of the famine department.

THE Lahore paper learns from Dehra Ismail Khan that a fight took place a month ago in Badakshan between Jahan Dar Shah, its former ruler, and Meer Mahmud Shah, present ruler, in which 2,000 men were killed and wounded on both sides. The former being worsted, retreated to Chitrar, where he was well received by the Governor of that place, who placed all his forces at his disposal for a second attack, and further promised to help him with hill men as long as it lay in his power.

A FATAL accident which occurred on the 30th ultimo on the Chenab Bridge works, is reported by the Lahore paper. A young man named David Syme, a locomotive fitter on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, was attending a steam hoist on board of one of the boats employed in sinking the wells for the new bridge, when he lost his balance and fell overboard. He was swept away by the current before any assistance could be afforded him, and not being able to swim, he was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

THE Viceroy has delegated to the Political Agent of Zanzibar, for the time being, the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the trial of persons committing offences referred to in sections 367, 370 and 371 of the Indian Penal Code, and has ordained that every sentence passed in the exercise of such powers shall be valid without any such confirmation being required, as is prescribed in certain cases, by the said section 36. Appeals may be made in writing to the Governor General within six months from the date of any order passed by the Political Agent in exercise of these powers, and the Governor-General in Council reserves to himself in all cases tried under this notification the fullest powers conferred upon any court of appeal, superintendence or revision, by the Criminal Procedure Code.

HAVILDAR GUL AHMED and Sepoy Sekundar, of the Guide Corps, arrived at Lahore, the local paper tells us, on Friday, from Kashgar, bearing with them the treaty which Mr. Forsyth concluded with the Amir, and which was signed on the 2nd February last. These men left Kashgar on the 5th February, and taking into consideration the many difficulties which they had to encounter during the journey, owing to the heavy falls of snow and the severe cold, they have made very good progress indeed. They have from all accounts succeeded in arriving before the carrier of a mail bag, which was despatched from Kashgar before they left that place, and which has not yet been received. The havildar states that no less than five horses died on the road through the effects of the cold and the severe fatigue they underwent. They came via Murree, and left the same evening for Calcutta with the treaty. A mail bag containing a copy of the treaty, which was subsequently despatched from Yarkand, has not yet arrived at Lahore. Our contemporary further says:—We have the best authority for stating that the Government of India is not yet in possession of the exact particulars of the agreement executed by Mr. Forsyth and the Ameer, and that they are looking forward to its receipt with some anxiety not unmingled with impatience.

THE *Indu Prakash* remarks upon the recent action of Mr. Gibbons, City Magistrate of Kurrachee, as follows:—"The *Bombay Gazette* published on Wednesday last a telegram stating that the Mahomedans in Kurrachee threw stones at the house of Mr. Sheldon, a missionary, and created a disturbance because he had written a pamphlet, whether in English or the vernacular it is not said, it appears, against the Mahomedan religion, and applied to the magistrate to suppress it. Mr. Gibbons, the magistrate, thereon ordered the suppression of it. This is really very strange. Mr. Gibbons must have followed Mr. Souter. But we think he did what Mr. Souter would not have done under the same circumstances. When Mr. Souter suppressed Mr. Jalbhoy's book, it was understood by all that Mr. Jalbhoy gave up his books with his free will at the suggestion of the Police Commissioner. And it is doubtful whether the Commissioner would have proceeded to use force if Mr. Jalbhoy had refused to give his consent. In this case it is indeed yet a question whether Mr. Souter was right, even, in suggesting the suppression of the book. But in the case of Mr. Sheldon's pamphlet, the magistrate ordered its suppression notwithstanding the author's protest against it. That was a most impolitic step, not to say a gross violation of the principles of justice and freedom of discussion. Must all discussion on religious topics cease in India from this day? And further, has not Mr. Gibbons told the Mahomedans in India to rise in arms against the authors of the numerous English books which contain anything against the Mahomedan religion? Has he not induced the breaking of peace instead of maintaining peace?"

PUBLIC interest had been much excited in Australia shortly before the leaving of the last mail by the alleged discovery of a survivor of the Leichardt expedition, to which the *Melbourne Argus* refers in its mail summary as follows:—"In the year 1872 a prisoner in the Paramatta Gaol, named Andrew Hume, made a communication to the New South Wales Government to the effect that in the course of some bush travels, a few years ago, he had discovered distinct traces of Leichardt's party, and that a survivor of the expedition was living amongst the blacks. The Government placed sufficient credence in the story to accept the proposal made by Hume that he should be equipped and sent out on a further search. Towards the end of 1872 Hume started on his mission, and a week or two ago made his appearance at Brisbane, with the report that he had found Classan, the second in command of Leichardt's expedition, living with the blacks at the head-waters of Stewart's Creek. Classan was anxious to leave the blacks, and Hume attempted to bring him away, but was prevented by the blacks. Hume further alleges that he had in his possession Leichardt's quadrant and watch, and also 75 pages of Leichardt's records. He showed a leather satchel in which he stated the relics were, but he declined to let any one see them, on the ground that they belonged to the New South Wales Government. While Hume was in Brisbane awaiting an opportunity to come to Sydney, Mr. Todd, the superintendent of telegraphs in South Australia, wrote a letter to the Adelaide papers, stating that Hume had, towards the end of last year, been employed on the trans-Australian telegraph line, and that he had eventually started for the Roper river. Mr. Todd pointed out that, under the circumstances, Hume could scarcely by any possibility have visited the country described by him, and he threw doubt on the whole story. Hume, however, adhered to his statement, and persuaded a number of people in Brisbane to believe it, but as soon as he got to Sydney the sham was exposed. He had no relics whatever, but only an empty satchel with a hole in the side of it. He invented the lame story that the satchel had been cut open and the contents abstracted when he was in Brisbane, but the value to be placed on his statements is now very easily calculated."

THE KURRACHEE TRACT.

THE following is the preface attached to the English translation of the tract which has caused the excitement in Kurrachee :—

REASONS FOR NOT BEING A MUSSULMAN, OR REASONS FOR BELIEF.

The tract, of which a rough translation by a native follows, was originally written in Urdu by the late Rev. J. Thomas, Baptist Missionary, in 1830, for the Calcutta Tract Society. In 1840 it was translated into Mussulman Bengali, and was the first tract prepared for the Mahomedans of Bengal. It was lately recommended to Dr. Davis, Secretary of the Religious Tract Society, by the Calcutta Committee, as the best popular tract on the subject published by them. On the whole, it is written in a kindly spirit, a matter of great consequence. Tracts which openly denounce Mahomet as an "imposter and deceiver" are not likely to do much good. One reason of the popularity of Dr. Pfander's writings is their conciliatory tone. A very important point, the testimony of the Koran to the Scriptures, is only briefly noticed. A separate tract on this subject, containing the last seventeen pages of Sir William Muir's work, with a few of the principal texts, might be published with great advantage.

This tract is in a collection compiled by John Murdoch, and published at Madras in 1871.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

"To thy English home our welcome
Rang in a million cheers,
While Heaven gently showered
The wind-borne Russian tears."

THESE said Russian tears did their best yesterday to blur one of the most imposing pageants London has ever witnessed, and Marie Alexandrovna must have been pleasurably convinced that she may count, come what will, upon the love and devotion of the people of England, who were represented by the millions who crowded the route from Windsor to Buckingham Palace and who were not deterred by the considerations of intense cold and driving snow. Doubtless the decorations would have looked more striking in the blaze of a genial sun than in the leaden Siberian atmosphere; still, the worse the weather, the greater the compliment paid by those who braved it to welcome her home. The Czar, whose love for his daughter is unbounded, will read of this magnificent and really genuine reception with feelings of deep gratification. The Duchess of Edinburgh has had the highest compliment paid her the nation is capable of, and it is to be hoped that the equally warm greeting tendered to our Queen will convince Her Majesty that it is better she should be seen more amongst her people even if Mr. John Brown must be perched up in the rumble. The enthusiasm from Paddington to the Palace was boundless, and the ornate decorations spoke of wealth and liberality. When the Queen and Duchess appeared on the balcony of the Palace bowing their acknowledgments, a British cheer rent the air, the ring of which the Russian lady had never heard the like of; It must have sounded very strange yet surpassingly sweet that lusty greeting of the Anglo-Saxon race; Other pens will fully describe the procession from start to finish, how that Prince Arthur doing duty in Regent Street was recognised by the bride who kissed her hand to him, how that a stand at Charing Cross fell and maimed several unfortunates, and how the whole affair went off. The service-like appearance of the Carbineers struck one particularly, and I question if we have as good, certainly not a better, cavalry regiment. Well mounted on active terse looking horses, the men smart, well set up and sitting better in their saddles than any regiment I have seen, everything about the corps betokening discipline and earnestness. Of the Infantry regiments the 1st Royal Scots decidedly carried off the palm. The 79th are smart and active, but small. With the sailors I was delighted and especially so with the performance of one "old salt" which told very plainly that the A. B. of 1874 is made of the same stuff as his predecessor who fought at the Nile, Trafalgar, and Copenhagen. A man of the Excellent at the Admiralty, tired of doing nothing, pinched the buttock of a policeman's horse, which resented the liberty by lashing out with such hearty good will as to knock Jack head over heels and quite out of time. After lying insensible for a few seconds, the man o' warsman got up, rubbed his head, freely cursed the something horse and the something "peeler," picked up his musket, and recommenced to patrol up and down as if nothing whatever had occurred to disturb the even tenor of his way. The Duchess is now safely, and let us hope comfortably, lodged in Buckingham Palace, and the Prince has safely brought his prize into port.

The troops from the Gold Coast are expected immediately, and General Viscount Templetown is making ready to do them all honour on their disembarkation at Portsmouth. Each regiment is to be met at the dockyard by the troops in garrison and will be escorted by them to the railway station. The welcome back of the 42nd Highlanders is to be especially warm. They are to be escorted by the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment to the Governor's Green, on reaching which the latter regiment will open ranks face inwards and give three cheers as the 42nd passes out to the Clarence Barracks. It was decided at a public meeting at Portsmouth last evening to give the troops a hearty welcome back.

A brother and sister of Arthur Orton have rushed into print and flatly contradict one another on every conceivable point on which a difference of opinion is posible. Charles Orton has issued a long and carefully prepared history of Arthur and claims the felon in Newgate as his long lost brother. So carefully [illegible] prepared is this history that unless Charles kept a diary I beg leave to doubt it and must be excused [illegible] characteristics [illegible] publishes ing the conduct of the journal which [illegible] it "in the interests of truth." A sister of Arthur Orton's writes that the Claimant is no relation of hers and broadly states that her brother Charles is a perverter of the truth. I agree with her. The prosecution of Jean Luie is aiming at higher game than the punishment of the steward of the Osprey, and it is hoped that some of the Claimant's backers may find themselves on the criminal side of the Court. Dr. Kenealy has written an intemperate letter conveying such grave reflections on the Lord Chief Justice that he is likely to be disrobed. I send you Mrs. Jury's letter for insertion. The George Orton referred to in is the Commander of the King of Siam's fleet, to whom I referred in a former letter.

With regard to "the confession" of Charles Orton, the publication of the following statement by Mrs. Jury has been requested :—

I observe that Charles says he is not on good terms with his sisters; and I can assure you, sir, his sisters could give good reasons for this feeling—not the least of which is his conduct in having lent himself to be the

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agent and associate of detectives and others, in sending into penal servitude for fourteen years a gentleman whom he knows to be no more his brother Arthur than he is himself, and which he has done simply for money, being too lazy to work for his bread.

I see also with indignation that he takes every pains throughout his letter to drag me and my sisters into his shameful fraud, and to make it appear we had been accomplices of his in it. But my sisters and I never held any other opinion than that this gentleman—the Claimant—was not our brother; and in receiving any assistance from him they did so merely as from a friend of Arthur, who had become, or was about to become, very rich.

My sister Margaret died in the full belief that the Claimant was not Arthur, and I repeat that both my sister Mary Ann (Mrs. Tredgett) and myself shall ever live in that belief and conviction.

It is not true that I went to the residence of the Claimant at Croydon for any other purpose than to get from him the address of my brother Arthur. I did not see any child there, and did not therefore exclaim, "For! what a regular little Orton!" The Claimant was ill in bed, but he sent me out a polite message. He never sent me, that I can remember, a letter, nor a message, "begging it (my calling on him) might never occur again."

As to other subjects of Charles's letter. It is not true that my brother Thomas was a "very big man," and "just like Arthur" (as Charles chooses to call the Claimant) "in the face." They are no more alike than the sun is like the moon. Thomas was tall, but not stout; slightly round shouldered; had his upper teeth projecting; was of fair complexion, with light blue eyes and ruddy (pink) cheeks.

It was not my brother Edmund who wore ear-rings, as Charles says, but it was Arthur who wore them, as I quite well remember and know, and as I could have proved if I had been put into the witness-box at the trial. My brother George also could have proved it, as you may see by this letter which I received from him :—

"Singapore, April 27, 1869.

"My dear Sister,—I have returned the carte-de-visite. I cannot see any likeness of my brother Arthur in it. Arthur had his name marked on his arm, and likewise holes in his ears. If you can remember he used to wear gold earrings in his ears. But it is not Arthur, and not the least like him. But surely, my dear sister, if you see him and speak to him, you ought to know if it is him. And I cannot see anything like him in the likeness. . . . I remain, my dear sister, your affectionate brother, "GEORGE ORTON."

The St. Vitus's dance which Arthur had after the fire at Wapping was a kind of sciatica, and there was no movement of the features from it—no twitching of the face.

When Arthur came home from sea he was a very tall, thin lad, nearly two inches taller, I should think, than Thomas, who was about the height of the Claimant.

I never heard Arthur say that he had been at Melapilla, nor that he had been kept like a young gentleman anywhere; but I quite remember his telling us that he had been employed in minding and driving cattle to the market at Valparaiso, and that his employer trusted him with the money for what he sold. We all understood that this was the way in which he spent his time when in South America.

Again, Charles says he does not remember that Arthur was "severely bitten by a pony," but I always understood and believe he was so bitten, and I know that there was abundant evidence to prove it if the witnesses had been called at the trial.

I well remember that Arthur was tattooed in two places on the arm, and I believe that the letters "A. O." were each at least an inch long.

As to the birth mark, I know that Arthur had none, but Robert had one—a very small one—on his right side. I also know that Mrs. Cockling, who swore to the mark as on Arthur, was not Arthur's nurse. It was another person who nursed him.

Charles says he knew the Claimant's writing as that of Arthur the moment he saw it; but I don't know how he should know it after so many years, and as he could not have had much chance of seeing it, as he was a man of 26 years of age when Arthur went to sea, a boy of 14 years. The same remark applies to afterwards when he returned from the sea. Besides this, his handwriting must have very much changed in all that time—from 1852 to 1867.

I repeat that neither my sisters nor I ever had such a thought as that the Claimant, in giving help to members of our family, did it as a bribe, or in any way to influence us. We felt it was nothing but a kindness to the sisters and brother of his former companion in Australia.

Charles knew this very well, and I, in common with the rest of the family, am ashamed of his ingratitude and baseness in first assisting in prosecuting, and now persecuting as being his brother, a gentleman who had been so kind to him, and who he well knows is not his brother.

I have had an opportunity of seeing the Cambridge crew. It is a very strong one indeed, fully justifying the odds now laid on them. For form it is the best that has been seen on the Thames for years at a period so long before the race time. Swing and pace alike are as perfect as could be, and, unless they are overtrained, they bid fair to show a better front than many crews of late years on the day of the race. Considering that four good men of the old crew are in the boat, it is not to be wondered at that a considerable amount of form has been acquired by the new adjuncts. Rhodes, Read, Close, and Lecky-Brown, are of themselves almost a guarantee of success. Mr. Goldie will certainly maintain his well derived prestige. The announcement that the Oxonians had declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London to dine at the Mansion House on the evening of the boat race has taken every one by surprise, as it had been known that the Cambridge crew had accepted his lordship's hospitality. The Oxford gentlemen treated the Lord Mayor with scant civility in not replying to the letter of invitation for several days, and the Chief Magistrate of London showed little appreciation of the dignity of his position in causing his secretary to write and publish a note saying their room is better than their company. Mr. Nicholson, owing to the serious illness of his mother, has had to retire from the boat, and Mr. Harding, of Merton, is *hors de combat* through an accident to his hand. In spite of these constant changes the rowing is said to be better than anticipated. This crew has not yet appeared on the scene of the contest.

We have learned by telegram that Count Renard the distinguished German sportsman died at Vienna on Saturday last. Hochstäpler, as a matter of course, is disqualified for the Lincoln Handicap, as are all horses entered in Count Renard's name for other engagements. The Count proceeded from Berlin to Vienna about three weeks ago for medical advice, and treatment of a fungus which had formed in the head near the drum of the ear. The most eminent practitioners were consulted and an operation satisfactorily performed, but whether from ethereal or other powerful medicinal administrations, delirium set in and the Count breathed his last on the day mentioned. His loss to the German and Austrian turf is a national one, and he can ill be spared just now in England where it was his intention to race on a more extended scale than heretofore.

The card cheating case at the Arlington is the scandal amongst the upper ten thousand. The offender is well known about Town. An extraordinary run of luck which landed £14,000 attracted attention; he was watched, and the ace and king of trumps were found under his feet to be picked up, when required, in lieu of worthless cards dropped on purpose. A new pigeon shooting and polo club has been established at Brighton under a fairly respectable committee.

After one day's very unsatisfactory steeple and hurdle racing at Croydon the first fall of snow of the season set in, and, being accompanied by several degrees of frost, the running ground became positively dangerous, and the meeting had to be postponed till to-day. The field for the great steeple chase will be even smaller than was at first anticipated. Harvester has been on the course, but one of his legs looked so suspicious that I am prepared to find him amongst the numerous absentees, and Congress is doubtful a starter. Captain Machell has elected Defence, my first "tip" for the Grand Liverpool, to do battle for him, and if he has any danger to fear it is from Mr. Brayley's Silvermere. Sweet Galingale, or Miss Stockwell will win the Shirley Hurdle, and Mobile II. the Free Handicap Steeple Chase. Fantome and Whaler have left France to run at Bristol next week, and Eros, who is engaged in the Lincolnshire Handicap, comes with them to Newmarket. Disturbance has dispaced Furley in the premiership for the Grand National by two points in the betting. Vintner and Fantome are at the head of affairs in the forthcoming race at Bristol. Wenlock has been driven to 50 to 1 for the straight mile at Lincoln, but they only offer 700 to 100 v. Andred—my selection—with the proviso of a start. Ecossais is eagerly backed at 500 to 200 for the Two Thousand, and it would be money well laid out on the taker's part could he ensure the colt seeing the post, but, as I have said before, if dry weather succeeds the deluges we have lately been suffering from, the very speedy son of Blair Athole, the speediest of his sons, will not stand a thorough preparation, and without that he cannot win.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you inform us whether the "Irregular Force" stationed at Erinpoora, in Rajpootana, is composed of cavalry only, or whether of cavalry and infantry?

We should be much obliged if you would enlighten us on this subject, and trust you will excuse trouble.—Yours faithfully,

Bombay, 7th [illegible]

LOTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondent of the *Indian Statesman*, who ends his letter "A Pig in a Poke," has rightly designated himself as regards racing matters. If he had given himself the trouble to look at any sporting paper, he would have found the Epsom Summer Meeting—during which the Derby is run—commences on the 2nd June. His own common sense would have told him, I should have thought, that a lottery could not be drawn after the race was run. What the meaning of the Editor's remark at the foot of the letter may mean, I leave to wiser men than myself to determine; but it seems to me the Editor is a worse "Pig in a Poke" as regard racing matters than his correspondent.

LOTTERY.

RATIONALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following things have often puzzled me. Will your clerical readers explain them?

1. In the parable of the unjust steward, he is represented as having wasted his master's goods, and, when called to account, gets back a *portion only*: "For this the Lord commended the unjust steward, because he had done wisely." This seems contrary to everyday experience. If we give Rs. 500 into the charge of a servant who spends it as he likes and then brings back Rs. 250, we should, instead of commending him, use rather strong language, I fear.

2. In the story of Jonah and the Gourd, God said to Jonah, "Thou hast had pity on the Gourd, and should I not spare Nineveh?" Now, how did Jonah pity the Gourd? He spared it not through pity, but because it was a convenience to Him. It sheltered him from the sun's rays, and it would naturally not destroy it. I can't see the appropriateness of his being rebuked by the type of a Gourd.

3. In Luke XIX. 26—"To every one that hath shall be given, and from him that *hath not* even *that he hath* shall be taken away." The puzzle here is how if he has nothing anything can be taken from him? I should say that Indian Governments are fonder of this text than any other. They seem to read it in this way—"To him that hath plenty of bigwigs as friends shall be given any appointment he wishes, but from him who hath not such powerful and influential support shall be taken away even that appointment which he now holds." An instance of this is the treatment of Major Holland, and also of Mr. Cowan.

KAPPA.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, April 3.

THIS place like all other places at this season appears to be dull. The mornings and nights are no doubt pleasant, but the days are awfully hot. Fever and headache are everywhere prevalent, and the doctors and *hakeems* are restlessly busy. Those whose duties confine them to their desks, or whose work is more or less of a sedentary nature, now complain more loudly of the severity of the weather.

The State of Rajkote, you know, has been under the superintendence of the British Government in consequence of the Thakore's minority. This young Prince, now thinking himself competent to govern, applies to the Political Agent for the power of exercising absolute jurisdiction over his own principality. He is however, I hear, told in reply to wait for sometime, as he has not yet quite come to age. The Thakore is an intelligent Prince, and can converse with you on any common subject in tolerably good English. He daily attends the Court of Mr. M. N. Shirgowkar, special assistant in charge of Rajcote State, with a view to learn how civil and criminal cases are conducted. He still prosecutes his English studies. Mr. B. N. Shirgowkar, F.C.E., a brother to the deputy, is just now appointed his tutor on a monthly salary of Rs. 150. I cannot here refrain from observing that this and such other appointments clearly show that Kattywar is not at all free from nepotism. Claims of persons who are justly entitled to promotions are wilfully disregarded, and pets and favourites are anyhow thrust in when opportunities occur. Such a state of thing is indeed to be regretted.

Samutkhanjee of Bantwa, who has already passed his teens, is shortly to be given independent charge of his own State, of which he is an heir by the right of primogeniture. He has now set out to travel in India in the company of the heir-apparent of Joonaghur. Mr. Dhunjishaw H. Karaka, special assistant in charge Bantwa, will, it is whispered, be appointed to act for Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, transferred to the Bombay Small Cause Court.

A decision, recently given by Captain Salmon, Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, has excited considerable interest in Kattywar. There has been a great dispute for some years past between the States of Morvee and Wakaneer *anent* the well-known temple of Jadeshwur. This temple is situated between the confines of these two States, and the point of dispute is to which of the two it actually belongs. The case is ultimately decided against Morvee, which is firmly determined to appeal to the highest authorities.

The Thakore of Limree and the Thakore of Morvee, the two promising Rajkumars, have left for their homes in order to perform some preliminary rites concerning their marriages that come off on the 10th and 11th of May respectively. These young Princes are constantly being dissuaded by some of their mean hangers-on from continuing their studies any longer at Rajkote after their nuptials. This is to lay an axe to the very root of their future happiness. The practices of the durbaree people should at once be checked, and the political authorities must compel the boys to finish their education in the Rajkumar College, presided over by so popular a Principal as Mr. Macnaghten, and assisted by so able and zealous a Vice-Principal as Mr. Turkhad.

The new High School building is near completion. It is a very large superstructure of Gothic beauty, and reflects great credit on the Local Funds Engineer, Mr. Robert Booth. The building will cost nearly one lakh of rupees.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

STRIPES.—The Acting Third Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Abdool Tyeb to receive fifteen stripes on a charge of stealing from the person of a child a cap valued at Rs. 40.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery, at 12 o'clock noon yesterday, on the occasion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs taking his seat as fourth Member of Council, Bombay.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Framjee Gustadjee a stock-broker, residing at Mirza Oil-maker Street, reported to the police the loss on Monday afternoon of a purse containing ten currency notes, five for Rs. 100 each and five for Rs. 10 each.

ARRIVAL OF A HINDOO SAINT.—On Monday afternoon a Hindoo saint (*gooroo*) arrived here from Guzerat, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Girgaum Road. From early in the morning till late at night crowds of Hindoos went to pay him their homage.

DEALING WITH A CHILD.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, one Pandoo Babajee was charged with taking from a child under fourteen years of age a pair of boots, for a sum of money advanced thereon, without the consent or knowledge of the owner. The man pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT PALITANA.—The *Sumsher Bahadoor* states that a few days ago a serious affray took place at Palitana between the Thakore's men and his Bhyads in which some were killed and some were seriously wounded. The writer does not assign any reason for the affray, but calls upon the authorities to make searching inquiry into the affair.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We are requested to notify that the net proceeds of the Concert at the [illegible] of the above institution, on the [illegible]ed to Rs. 606-6-0, which sum has been handed to the treasurer of the Orphanage. Thanks are due to the Gas Company and their manager for lighting the Town Hall free of charge.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.—A few days ago a muccadum of labourers in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company was sentenced by Mr. Fernandes, Full-power Magistrate of Ahmedabad, to three months' rigorous imprisonment for receiving a bribe of one rupee from a labourer. On the above conviction and sentence an appeal was presented on behalf of the accused to the Sessions Court. The Court, after going minutely into the case, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the acquittal of the prisoner.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY.—Since his arrival in Bombay by the last overland steamer, Sir John Strachey, accompanied by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has visited some of the principal places in the city, among others the Ali-Baug, Jejeebhoy Dunjeebhoy's house, and other scenes of the "devastation and desecration" resulting from the Mahomedan riot of the 13th February last. During his short stay here Sir John had an interview on matters of state with the Nawab of Moradabad, who had come down to Bombay for that purpose a few days before the arrival of the mail steamer. The Nawab left Bombay soon afterwards.

THE RECENT MAHOMEDAN DISTURBANCE AT DAKORE.—The prisoners concerned in the recent Mahomedan affray at Dakore were tried before Mr. Grant, Full-power Magistrate of Kaira. They were twenty-five in number—of these 14 were Hindoos, and the remaining 11 Mahomedans. They were charged with rioting and disorderly behaviour. The magistrate upon the evidence convicted the prisoners and sentenced fourteen of them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, eight to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each, one to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, one to six month's rigorous imprisonment, and one to receive eight stripes.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.—Our readers are aware that from the *Bombay Gazette* office has been issued a pamphlet on the Mahomedan Riots, giving an impartial and clear account of the events that happened in Bombay on Friday the 13th February and on the subsequent days. We have gone through these pages, which are as interesting as chapters in a sensational novel, though they are based upon facts, any one of which was open to contradiction by the apologists, either of the police or of the present feeble Government of Bombay. As compositions we rate very high the articles from the *Bombay Gazette* that are here reprinted, and we doubt whether there are many official or unofficial Englishmen in India who can write in a style so pleasing and with such wide command over the English language.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

JUSTICE IN THE BARODA STATE.—A mofussil paper relates a story, and which, if true, illustrates what sort of justice is dispensed in the Gaekwar's Durbar. It appears that while the late Commission was sitting, a complaint was made before it against one Bulwuntrao Nirantar, the Kamdar of Wasnagar. The complaint was sent to the Baroda Durbar for investigation. The case was sent by the Maharaja to one Babajee Yeshwunt to be inquired into. Babajee decided that the complaint was groundless, and acquitted the Kamdar. The same evening the Gaekwar went to see Colonel Mead, who, in the course of conversation, happened to remember the case, and asked the Maharaja how far the inquiry had progressed, and was told by the Maharaja that the Kamdar was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour! When Mulharao returned to his palace, he sent for Babajee, and ordered him to sentence the Kamdar to two years' imprisonment. Babajee intimated to H. H. that the man was already found innocent and acquitted, but the Maharaja informed him of his conversation with Colonel Mead, and peremptorily ordered him to punish the Kamdar. A new decision was prepared, and the poor man was sent to jail.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and one hundred deck passengers.

THE BARQUE HAROLD, 853 tons, Captain W. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (November 3rd), with a cargo of 846 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. GWALIOR, 1 727 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, sailed yesterday for China &c. with China mail and the following cargo :—1,384 chests opium, 4,120 bales cotton, 109¼ cwts. ivory, and sundries, and Mr. A. Allardyce as passenger for Galle.

THE SHIP C. N., 965 tons, Captain W. Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta (February 30th) with thirty deck passengers and the following cargo :—5 cases arrowroot, 2,225 bales gunnies, 498 bags sugar, 6 casks goods, 4 cases sundries, 82 bags China cubebs, 791 slates spelter, 704 bags rice, 22 cases paper, 21 packages hurtal, 11 bags coir, 87 cases patch leaves, 150 packages twine, 30 cases bangles, 10 bags cummin seed, 35 cases tobacco, 21 cases tea, 98 packages almonds, 600 tons coal, 100 casks rosin, 4 chairs, and sundries. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Jukeria Hajee Ahmed.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

RE-TRIAL OF THE SONAPORE RIOT CASE.

AT the sitting of the Special Criminal Sessions yesterday morning the Advocate General proposed that the re-trial of the case against the Mahomedan and Parsee prisoners, in which the jury were unable to agree on Saturday last, should proceed that morning against the Parsee prisoners only, as it would be great saving of time to the jury: and he also proposed, unless the counsel for the prisoners objected, to include with the eight Parsees in case No. 3 the two Parsees in case No. 4, as the evidence against them was almost the same as that against the others, and save the time of the Court.

Mr. Mayhew said that with regard to the two prisoners for whom he appeared before, he understood that communications had passed between the attorneys who appeared for them and the Clerk of the Crown, the former stating that it would be impossible for them to have all their witnesses subpœnaed in time, and suggesting that it would be more convenient, inasmuch as the Mahomedans had no witnesses for their defence, their trial should be proceeded with first. With respect to the other suggestion, he was not disposed to raise any objection to their being tried along with the other two prisoners in case No. 4. The only thing to which he might direct his Lordship's attention was this that the prisoners in that case had been charged with other charges besides those with which the previous eight were charged. This would involve the necessity of putting the different charges clearly before the minds of the jury, but if his Lordship thought there would be no difficulty in doing that, then he did not object to letting the two prisoners take their trial with the other eight. It would of course save another trial hereafter.

The Advocate General said he understood that most of the witnesses for the defence were then in Court. Unless his learned friend was prepared to state by what time be would have his witnesses in Court, the Sessions could not be indefinitely adjourned.

Mr. Mayhew said that the *subpœnas* had not been issued till about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the previous day. He didn't desire that the Sessions should be indefinitely postponed, but simply to prevent any possibility of inconvenience. And inasmuch as the Court had to try the Mahomedans who needed no witnesses, there could be no objection to their case being taken first, and that of the Parsees afterwards. No inconvenience could accrue to the former, and there was a possibility of inconvenience accruing to the latter.

His Lordship ruled that the case should proceed. He did not think there could be any difficulty in summoning the witnesses, as the case for the prosecution would not be over till the next day.

The eight Parsees tried in the former case were then placed on their trial together with Pestonjee Merwanjee and Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, the two prisoners in case No. 4.

The Advocate General with Mr. Lang and Farran appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Mayhew with Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, appeared for prisoners Nos. 1, 3, 9, and 10; Mr Ferguson appeared for Nos. 3 and 4, Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta for Nos. 5 and 6; and Mr. Inverarity for Nos. 7 and 8.

The prisoners were charged with having on the 15th of February committed the offence of rioting, and with having assaulted police officers, caused grievous hurt, &c. There was also the additional charge that they were members of an unlawful assembly, and that force and violence were used in the prosecution of the common object of that assembly, that object being criminal intimidation.

The counsel for the defence took the same objection to the charges (that they were indefinite) that had been taken at the former trial. His Lordship took a note of the objection.

Next came the swearing of the jury. Here, as all the gentlemen of the special jury who had been summoned, except five, were challenged, it was impossible to proceed further with the case that day. The following is a list of the gentlemen who were challenged :—

Challenged by the counsel for the defence :—E. M. Fogo, A. H. Plunkett, C. W. Hawkins, W. Forest, H. C. McIver, Narayen Janardhunjee, Robert Clarke, Henry Conder, D. Watson, Babajee Cassinath, P. W. Robertson, James Dixon, and Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy.

Challenged by the Advocate General :—Charles Carter, W. Gilbert, Javerilal Umeashunker, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Ardasir Cursetjee Parakh, W. Cooper, Cursetjee Ruttonjee Cama, Babajee Cassinath, J. A. Forbes, Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, and Ardaseer Framjee Moos.

The following gentlemen were allowed to be on the panel:—John Dixon, W. B. Fellowes, D. S. Kemp, J. A. Forbes (the first challenge being withdrawn) and Eashwunt Cristna Quercar.

When the list of jurymen was being gone through the second time, Mr. Ferguson contended that the Advocate General, having already challenged ten persons (the full number he was entitled to challenged), could not now repeat the challenges without showing cause. In support of this he cited the case of the *Queen v. Geach.* (8th Car. and P.)

His Lordship ruled that the Advocate General had the right of making a peremptory challenge, and that therefore challenging a juryman a second time could not be considered a fresh challenge.

The Advocate General said that now, as the panel was exhausted, he would ask his Lordship either to require his learned friends to challenge for cause, or to adjourn the Sessions and summon the whole of the special jury panel (about 260). As an extreme case each of the prisoners might be tried separately, as that would limit the number of jurymen who could be challenged.

The Advocate General suggested that the trial of the Mahomedan prisoners might be proceeded with.

Mr. Branson said that he was only instructed for a few of the prisoners, and that Mr. Budrodeen, who appeared for the rest, was not in Court on account of a domestic affliction which had befallen him.

His Lordship then said that as both the General Sessions and the Koth Succession case commenced on Friday next, and it would be impossible for the Deputy Sheriff to summon the jury the next day, the best way would be to adjourn the Sessions for a fortnight, and it then an additional adjournment was required, it could be made.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday the 21st instant.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

WE would remind our readers that Mr. Carson's Minstrels make their first appearance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. Few in Bombay are unacquainted with Mr. Carson. He is supported, as will be seen, by a strong Company, and to judge from the reception they have met with in Calcutta and the Mofussil, and the opinions of the press upon their performances, a good entertainment may be anticipated. The programme is lengthy and varied, and we observe that the old favourite, "The Bengalee Baboo," will relate his experiences in London. Mr. Carson has arrived, it would seem, at an opportune moment, there being no other attraction, in the way of public amusement, at present in Bombay.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL IN AID OF THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

WE request attention to an advertisement which appears in another column announcing that a concert will be given in the Town Hall on Thursday at half-past five o'clock in the evening, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, in aid of the funds of the Byculla Schools.

We are given to understand that two songs will be sung by the children of the Byculla Schools, whose vocal performances have been highly spoken of. The rest of the entertainment will be provided by some of the best known and most talented of the amateur vocalists and musicians of Bombay, who have kindly contributed their services on behalf of the Schools. The audience may be assured of a treat being afforded them on this occasion, and it is hoped that the public of Bombay will show their appreciation of the disinterested exertions of the lady to whose kind thoughtfulness the scheme is due, and of the willingness of the ladies and gentlemen who have so readily agreed to assist her in the undertaking, by patronizing the concert largely.

We think it should be mentioned here that at the close of last year there were 161 totally destitute orphans in the Byculla Schools maintained by the Education Society's funds, and that 60 other children were maintained in part. The charity is one therefore that deserves support. The following is the programme :—

Organ Solo, Coronation Anthem ....Handel.
The Miller's Daughter ....Nogel.
The Lark now leaves her watery nest
Duet, The Sailor sighs as sinks his native shore ....Balfe.
Bid me discourse........................Bishop.
Flute Solo, Andante in F........................Beethoven.
Soprano Solo, Ah bel Giorno ....Rossini.
Ben-e-ridicolo ....Radaggio.
Tenor Solo, Death of Nelson ....Braham.
Gypsies' Eve ....
Organ ....{ Adagio ....Beethoven.
Double Chorus, Israel in Egypt........................Handel.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 2nd APRIL 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in the northern districts of Madras; none in the southern; prospects are said not to be generally satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency the harvest is either finished or rapidly drawing to a close; the out-turn appears to be generally good. There has been slight rain in most districts of Central Bengal and Behar during the fortnight, and heavy showers in the eastern districts; the cold-weather crops are being harvested with a better out-turn in many places than was expected. Preparations for the *aus* rice crop are being actively pushed forward, and promise well. The harvest has nearly ended in the districts of the Benares division of the North-Western Provinces. Relief works are not largely attended, except in Bustee, where the number of applicants is increasing (no report has been received from Goruckpoor); elsewhere they will probably be soon closed, except in South Mirzapore. In Banda there is no increase of distress, and the harvest is in progress; reports from all other districts are favourable. In Oudh also the harvest is going on, and new grain is plentiful. Prospects in the Punjab are good. In the Central Provinces the harvest has been gathered or is in progress; the out-turn is fair. In Berar the new grain has come in, and ploughing for rain crops is going on. In Rajputana and Central India the crops are being cut, and prospects are good. Reports from Mysore are fair, though there is some deficiency of water.

DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

Moorshedabad—There have been slight showers of rain in different parts of the district in the course of the first week. On the 17th March there was a fall of hail but not so severe as that of the 9th idem. Slight rain has also fallen in the second week in thannahs Bharutpore, Jellingi and Nowda; days very hot but nights cool. The harvesting of the cold weather crops continues, and affords employment to a great number of people. Wheat and grain promise a very fair outturn. Boro rice progressing favorably and has been benefitted by rains. Early rice is being sown on alluvial lands in the eastern parts of the district. At Huriharpurah, Nowda, and Jellingi, the prices of wheat, barley and grain have fallen considerably. Rice is also cheaper at Jungypore and Ramporehat, but stationary at head-quarters.

Dinagepore—Clear weather with high west wind; a few clouds seemed gathering up in the latter part of the first week. In the second week a little rain at Nowabgunge and dry west winds blowing continually. Good outturn of boro rice is expected; bhadur or early rice sowing continues, and prospects are very good. Every promise of a good mango crop.

Maldah—Cloudy with duststorm and occasional drizzling in the first week; hot and dry with strong westerly wind afterwards; wheat, barley, and other cold weather crops are being harvested, and the outturn is turning out an average one as expected. Cheena (millet) also promises a fair yield. Boro paddy and mango crop still promise well. New wheat is being sold at 13 to 14 seers per rupee. Imports of rice and paddy at local markets decreasing and market rising.

Rajshahye—There was very slight rain in parts of the district; chiefly to the westward on the 17th March; also hail at Tanner, but not enough to do material damage. Khesared and masoor (pulses) and linseed, barley, wheat and grain are being reaped, and the out-turn is a fair average one. Prices been stationary except at Singrah, where rice is dearer.

Rungpore—Weather was cool with westerly winds, but there has been a considerable increase of heat latterly, which has however been tempered by steady breeze from the west and north-west. The weather has been pleasant for the time of the year. No rain has been reported; sugar cane and tobacco being reaped, the latter though partially damaged by hail, are good; wheat and barley and pulses are very good; cheena and kawni (millets) promise equally well. The early rice has been very extensively sown, and the crop is now considered secure; there will be also further sowings of early rice in the south-western parts of the district. In a comparatively small tract in that quarter between Gobindgunge and Kamdiyarhat, the sowings of early rice have been embarrassed by the bad circumstances of the petty cultivators.

Bograh.—Dry and warm in the day time. The cutting of mustard has been completed; a 12 or 13 annas' outturn is estimated, and a similar outturn of sugarcane; cold-weather crops, such as mater (pulse) &c., are being gathered in; a fair average is expected.

Patna—Weather seasonable, with strong west winds, but a little cooler than usual at this time of the year. The cold-weather crops are now fast being cut and will soon be stored; they have yielded better than was at first expected.

Gya—Stormy weather at the beginning; afterwards fine with cool mornings and evenings. The weather for the harvest has been all that could be desired, and the gathering of the cold-weather crops may now be said approaching completion; ears of wheat are full, and a paying crop anticipated. In the Aurungabad sub-division the outturn is reported to be still better than was anticipated.

Shahabad—Cloudy and unsettled at the commencement; on the night of the 16th March there was a thunderstorm accompanied by rain, which appears to have fallen generally; weather clear afterwards with west wind and all that could be desired for the harvest, though it was variable during the latter end. Cold-weather crops are being gathered in and promise an average outturn; cheena (millet) promising; rain and wind of the 16th slightly injured the mango crop but benefited the surgarcane. The rain was not heavy enough to do any material harm to the crops cut and stored in the farms.

Tirhoot.—Getting warmer; westerly wind prevailing. In the Madoobani sub-division the cold-weather crops are being harvested; some damage done to crops by storm in the first week. In a few places moong (pulse) and cheena (millet) have been sown and plants are thriving; want of rain is much felt; moong (pulse) will yield a good harvest and to some extent mitigate the pressure of famine. In the Hajeepore sub-division the harvesting of the cold-weather crops has commenced, and as far as Hajeepore and Lalgunge go, a good crop is expected. Towards the north of the sub-division, especially about Shahpoor and parts of Mohowah, the outturn has disappointed every one. The crop looked much thicker before it was reaped than it has proved to be. In this part, the sub-divisional officer has commenced relieving isolated cases of distress, chiefly old people and children. There is abundance of work as yet for the agricultural and coolie classes. In the Seetamarhi sub-division no rain has fallen since last report, but a strong westerly wind prevailed, injuring the crops being reaped. Rahur and keras (pulses) and the cold-weather crops are being reaped, but the fields will not, the collector fears, yield as much as has been anticipated; the crops looked well in parts, but the yield is disappointing. In the Durbhunga sub-division mustard is being gathered, and also in places rahur (pulse); other crops are backward, save in the south of the sub-division; the remaining crops are insignificant. There was a heavy fall of rain in several parts of the sub-division in the first week, which must have benefited the cheena (millet). The rainfall at head-quarter was very slight. In the Tajpore sub-division the cutting of the cold-weather crops is going on. The sub-divisional officer sees no reason to alter his previous estimate of the outturn. There was some rain in this part of the district of benefit to moong (pulse) and cheena (millet); but mango blossom has been somewhat injured, tobacco being prepared. In the sudder sub-division there is no change in prospects of crops.

Sarun—Cloudy with slight showers in the early part of the fortnight; weather afterwards dry and fine, and west wind prevailing. A fall of rain on the 16th March, accompanied by hail in several villages within the jurisdiction of Thannahs Chuprah, Manjhee and Masbrak, causing considerable damage to wheat, barley, poppy and mango blossoms. The bulk of the cold-weather crops has been gathered, the yield turning out better than was anticipated; spring crops and indigo coming on well; mango crop still promising; sugarcane being planted; moong (pulse) and paddy are being sown in low lands; opium weighment has commenced; new pulse and grain are coming into markets; prices steady.

Chumparun—East and west winds; hail on the 9th March reported towards Bagaha and Lowriah, also Gobindgunge. Prospects of the crops continue good; the hail did little damage except in the neighbourhood of Gobindgunge; cold-weather crops being harvested; high west wind causing some damage to the cheena (millet) crops.

Monghyr—Seasonable weather; the harvest of the cold-weather crops is general, and every available person is in the field; the outturn in Dearahs, as was expected, is quite up to the average; in some favored tracts an unusually good crop has been reaped. Taking high and low lands together, the outturn of the cold-weather crops may be calculated at 12 annas per crop, and between six and eight million maunds of grain will be secured to the districts; mango and mohwa crops unusually good.

Bhaugulpoor—No rain has fallen. Harvesting of the cold-weather crops in full operation; return very good; mango and mohwa very promising.

Purneah—Seasonable and warm, wheat and grain being harvested; sowings for early and late rice are going on; the harvest of the cold-weather crops is a good one; sugarcane is being planted largely in parts of Arrareah sub-division; price of rice is stationary.

BENGAL FAMINE.

FOURTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 20TH MARCH TO THE 2ND APRIL 1874.

THE weather of the fortnight has been singularly favourable. There has been rain over a great part of Bengal Proper, where it was wanted for the early rice and for other early crops, and where it has enabled the people to occupy themselves in preparing the ground for the later crops. If, as is often the case in seasons like the present, rain continues to fall in Bengal from time to time during the next three months, all these early crops will do very well, and the early rice (September crop) will make a fair start. In Behar, where heavy rain would have done harm to the spring crops, very little has fallen, and the hail which fell in certain limited tracts did but little damage. The spring crops have thus been for the most part successfully harvested, and the little rain that fell did some good to the cheena (early millet) now in the ground. Now that the wheat, barley, and other spring crops have been nearly reaped, much will depend in Behar on whether we get good rain during April. The unfortunate tracts in Tirhoot which most suffered from the failure of the rice crops having little other crops to reap, still suffer from the continued want of rain, and their water-supply is beginning to fail. The people are now anxiously looking out for rain, not only for the petty crops on the ground, but also for a supply of water and grass, and to enable them to plough the land and sow indigo and some other crops. In Tirhoot the land has been so parched by continuous drought, that without copious rain during the next few weeks preparations for the next crop will be difficult and early sowings impossible.

In Western Bengal there has been little change of prices during the fortnight; in Calcutta, and over the greater part of Eastern Bengal, prices are somewhat easier than they were at the time of last narrative; but there has been a general rise of prices over the Rajshahye Division; in North Behar also common rice has become somewhat dearer during the fortnight. In Monghyr an abundant spring crop has brought prices down. The price of wheat, barley, maize, and other staples has not grown dearer during the fortnight, and the comparative steadiness of the price of these grains is some makeweight against the rise in the price of rice.

There is little to add to what was said in last narrative regarding the outturn of the spring crops. The harvest has been very good so far as it goes, and from more than one district it has been reported that the ears of wheat and barley are fuller than was expected. The early spring rice is doing well, and so also is the early millet (cheena) up to the present date. The reports of the lastfortnight unfortunately give no ground for hoping that the spring crops of North Tirhoot will be fuller than was expected at the time of the last narrative. North Tirhoot and a small strip of North Champarun are the only Behar tracts wherein the spring crops have not contributed largely to help the people through the difficulties of the present season. From two districts of East Bengal report was received that the heavy rain of the 23rd March had, to some extent, retarded agriculture. But subsequent open weather has remedied any temporary difficulty of this kind, and the early crops all promise well. The April crop of mulberry leaves, and the outturn of silk during that month, promise to be unusually good. In parts of Midnapore, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and some other districts, the April silk crop is of much importance to the ryots. The crop of mhowa flower which in the wilder parts of the country to the west forms a large part of the food of the poor during April and May, promises to be good everywhere except in a part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The supply of grain in the principal local markets at the prices quoted is sufficient, except in parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Rungpore, and Palamow; from one or two places it is reported that people who went to buy their weekly supply of rice at the nearest bazaar had to come back without it. But, on the whole, the local supplies of grain are maintained wonderfully well.

There is still no considerable import of grain on private account from beyond sea. But into some of the distressed districts grain still flows briskly from other parts of India. The Sarun district continues to receive supplies from outside, much of which comes down the Ghogra river from Oudh. Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshahye, and Maldah are supplied to a considerable extent from East Bengal, but of the amount of these supplies Government has no precise statistics. The import of private grain by railway into Behar was—From the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, 17,928 tons, from Calcutta and places in Bengal, 7,737 tons, for the fortnight ending the 21st March. Total 25,665 tons during the fortnight, or a daily importation of 1,833 tons of private grain into Behar. The greater part of this large quantity is consigned to Patna station, where there was a considerable block of the traffic during the fortnight, the railway stations being insufficiently provided with the necessary facilities for so large a traffic. Active steps have been taken to remedy this difficulty, and it is hoped that it has been met.

The grain thus imported has hitherto found its way by various petty channels into many parts of Behar both north and south of the river.

In last narrative it was stated that there was much grain waiting in the Punjab to come down into the famine districts. During the fortnight under report the railway officer deputed to inquire into the matter by the Government of India has furnished his report. He finds that 23,580 tons of grain are waiting on the station premises of the Punjab Railway for means of transport to Benares and Behar. The chief adviser of the Punjab Government in railway matters believes that four times as much more grain is stored in bazaars and serais, waiting for waggons to carry it down to the distressed tracts. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India reports that, before the end of March a fixed and uniform despatch of 1,250 tons of grain from the Punjaub to the famine districts ought to be considered a certainty. The difference between the prices of grain in the Punjaub and Behar is so great that the profits on the traffic are large; and the railway officer who conducted the enquiry reports that, under present circumstances, "it is absolutely certain that the supply of private grain to the railway will continue fully equal to its carrying power;" while it is clear that no "room can be found for Government grain transport without interfering with private trade."

The total export of food-grain from Bengal by sea for the five months from October to end of February (and this figure may be finally accepted as correct) is 173,161 tons. The authorised figures for the exports of the month of March have not yet been received. But, it is certain that the exports from Calcutta and Chittagong have much diminished. From the Orissa ports the exports continue to be moderate. So far as advices have been received, the exports of food-grains from Bengal for the month of March amount in round numbers to about 16,500 tons; so that the total export of food from Bengal during the six months ending on the 31st March will be about 190,000 tons. The Lieutenant-Governor some time back expressed his belief that the exports up to April would be from 150,000 to 200,000 tons. A recent report states that a fresh demand for the Mauritius is shortly expected in Calcutta, while something more may go from Orissa, so that it is not unlikely that the total will not fall far short of the larger figure named by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) show that, with the one exception of Tirhoot, to be noticed more fully below, the condition of the people is decidedly good and hopeful, indeed, this feature is so prominent in the narratives that it may well be the subject of much thankfulness. The accounts of North Chumparun, where, next after North Tirhoot, the famine is worst, show that by relief works, by selling Government grain, by advancing grain, and by means of a thorough system of charitable and medical relief, distress is being arrested and relieved; and, for the present at any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that the Government agency and means on the spot will suffice to meet the famine. In other districts where distress had threatened actual famine has not yet appeared, and the local officers seem quite confident that their preparations are sufficiently advanced to meet distress when it comes; and it seems also that the people, though they expect scarcity and very high prices, believe that with the help of Government they will get through their difficulties.

There is one large exception to the general condition of affairs described in the next foregoing paragraph, and that is the north-eastern portion of the Tirhoot district, where the poorer classes have, in the last month, come upon the relief works in enormous numbers, now, it is believed, approaching to half a million in all, who are receiving relief in some shape.

At the time when the last narrative was despatched, the Lieutenant-Governor was in Tirhoot personally superintending the organisation of relief measures there. He subsequently visited some more of the distressed circles, and saw the circle officers posted and at work personally instructing them. He then crossed to Patna, where he again consulted with the Commissioner and settled some points with Sir Richard Temple, whom he had asked to meet him there. He saw and instructed some more of the officers sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and completed the arrangements for officering the distressed circles of North Behar, after which he returned to Calcutta.

The result of the Lieutenant-Governor's further inquiries in Tirhoot do not materially differ from those stated in the last narrative. As there stated, it is feared that some cases of starvation to a greater or less degree have occured among a few old people who did not come to relief works or relief centres in time, and perhaps in greater numbers among young children who have suffered from bad and deficient nourishment, while the parents were living on scanty food, though not starving. But all accounts agree that nowhere has distress been so great as in the Behera thana of Durbhunga, to which allusion has already been made—there only have the symptoms of severe distress been prominent, elsewhere the cases have been very rare and isolated. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats his hope and belief that the progress of distress has now been stayed. Very few deaths have been reported as directly due to starvation, not more than ten or twelve in all. The Government of India having asked the Lieutenant-Governor's personal opinion on this point, it was given as follows :—

"In times of scarcity and the early stages of famine it is totally impossible to distinguish deaths accelerated by scarcity and bad food from natural deaths. He has not the least doubt that among a very poor and helpless population, such as exists in North Tirhoot, many people die when food is dear, who would not die, or would not die so soon, if it were cheap. He believes that there have not been deaths from direct starvation among healthy adults; but, from what he saw of the people about Bahera and some of those on the works near Durbhunga, he fears that among such a population a good many old, weakly, and sick people must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment. Similarly, as before mentioned, many young children are much emaciated, even when their parents are not so. The Lieutenant-Governor does not believe that the parents starve the children to feed themselves, but only that the children are first affected by scanty and bad fare. This result is much aggravated by the native habit of nursing children for two or three years. A child so nursed suffers much when the mother fares indifferently, and the food for the child fails. The Lieutenant-Governor has already explained the extreme difficulty of saving such children, owing to the unwillingness of the parents to bring them to our hospitals and poor-houses. He himself saw the emaciated children carefully fed with milk at the temporarily hospital which he arranged at Bahera, but the mothers strongly resisted staying there in a spite of every concession and arrangement that could be made. Under such circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but fear that many children of a weak and sickly character die. Similarly, he believes that some old and infirm people die on account of scanty food. He is happy, however, to say that so far as he saw and can learn, it is only in the part near Bahera that want has reached the point that many people are emaciated and the weakly must in some some numbers die. Every attention is now being given to improve matters there."

While it is hoped that actual starvation has been stayed (unless it be in rare instances which escape all our care), our difficulties in regard to the employment of the people have been much increased in Tirhoot since the last narrative, that is to say, there has been a rush of people to the works in the Mudhoobunnee sub division in enormous numbers, still greater than that which the Lieutenant-Governor found in Durbungha; so much so, that the total numbers have approached a quarter of a million in the Mudhoobunnee sub division according to the last statements received. It is feared, however, that there has been a good deal of peculation and misstatement in regard to the numbers, which are certainly so large that, coming so suddenly, it is most difficult to deal with them. Mr. Metcalfe has energetically undertaken this task, and it is believed successfully. A large addition has been made to the Public Works staff of the locality,—the very best officers being selected and taken from other duties. While the people who come to the works in Mudhoobunnee are so numerous, they are not at all so reduced as some of those who come to Durbhunga from the neighbourhood of Bahera, but are generally still strong and healthy, cases of great want and emaciation being very exceptional indeed. It appears that while the population now in the northern tracts of the sub-division are comparatively well off, the whole of the poorer population of those tracts have left their homes and flocked, together with those of the southern portion, to the net-work of roads near Mudhoobunnee, so that some 130,000 are collected in a small circumference.

Having made immediate arrangements for Mudhoobunnee, Mr. Metcalfe has returned to the Durbhunga sub-division, where he reports that the southern relief circles are now working well and in good order, while the other circles are also being put in good order. Mr. Metcalfe telegraphs on the 31st March, thus :—"In a ride from Bahera through the worst parts, and in a circuit of twenty miles, I did not find a person without a ticket for relief or uncared for." In a letter just received, Mr. Metcalfe says : "Lists of all persons on charity have been made out, and as far as I can judge most honestly, by the village Putwaries. Grain has been placed in the hands of the Jeyt ryots, and in the scores of villages where I went, the most wretched are being fed at their homes by their headmen."

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts he may believe that the difficulties in Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee have been met, and that we are now well ahead of the famine there as elsewhere. Already upwards of 12,000 persons are returned as receiving charitable relief in the Durbhunga sub-division.

Mr. Metcalfe has taken charge of the poor people and orphans in a large enclosure fitted up for them at Durbhunga, and most of these poor [illegible] to be getting quite fat.

In Seetamurhee things con[illegible]bly situated, and the numbers [illegible] excessive, about 40,000 in all.

In the three northern sub-divis[illegible] states that the whole number on th[illegible] wise receiving relief, is about 400,0[illegible] that we have reached nearly the ma[illegible] may expect on our hands in that part [illegible]

The carriage arrangements are now, [illegible] working very well indeed, and there is every [illegible] that the full quantities allotted will be conve[illegible] and stored in, the distressed districts in very good time. It was at one time feared that the local carriage would scarcely keep pace with the supply sent up by the railway. Now the difficulty is the other way, *i. e.*, we can hardly send by railway enough to supply the local carriage. It is hoped, however, that arrangements now made will suffice to get up the whole supply in time. The only serious difficulty is in regard to the supply of North Eastern Tirhoot, to which so much as 32 lakhs of maunds, or 117,000 tons, have been allotted, and where the carriage has, so far, fallen short of our expectations. But the Durbungah Railway is progressing admirably, and most opportunely comes to aid us in carrying grain to Durbungah, to which a temporary line of rail will be open this month. The Government is now sanguine that if the traffic lines are not interrupted before 15th June, the supply for Tirhoot will be completed by that time. If the rains come in prematurely, the distress will, it may be hoped, be so much curtailed, and the water routes will be opened. The latest figures and facts regarding grain transport seem to make it certain that if no very unforeseen mischance occur, the allotments to all the other districts will be stored some time before the dates mentioned for the completion of the Tirhoot allotment, many of them long before. Only a portion of the additional allotment lately made to the Rajshahye Division may be stored in the waterside depots for distribution when the rains clear the channels.

The fortnightly returns of persons employed on relief works under officers of the Public Works Department will be found at enclosure No. 10. But this return does not always show the numbers employed on works under the Court of Wards or on works under local agency of many kinds. As has been already said, the number of people employed, or perhaps, more strictly, relieved, on the works in North Tirhoot has increased enormously. Compared with the figures given in last narrative (paragraph 28) the figures stand thus, and even the figures given had been somewhat exceeded by the last accounts :—

	Last fortnight.	Fortnight under report.
Patna Division	234,249	539,353
Soane Canal works	29,589	31,289
Gunduk embankments... ...	2,615	28,834
Bhaugulpore Division (inclusive of Kurruckpore works)	22,800	51,430
Rajshahye Division	54,832	82,581
Burdwan Division, Nuddea, Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar	19,219	22,000
Northern Bengal Railway	7,000	12,000
Total ...	333,404	767,492

In the Mudhoobunnee division, where nearly a quarter of a million were on the works by last accounts, the present relief works can hardly last more than four weeks, for the people seem to dislike tank work, and to rush upon the road works. In this direction the Railway Engineers were already prospecting for the best alignment for a North Behar Railway, to run from Durbhunga eastwards; and the Government of India, in view of the enormous quantity of available labour, has been pleased to sanction the Engineers beginning the railway on the best line which they can, in communication with the local civil officers, finally agree upon. If the survey or reconnoisance is far enough advanced to make such beginning practicable, very excellent and useful work will have been provided for the famine-stricken laborers of Mudhoobunnee. Happily, Mr. Stevens, the Superintending Engineer of the Durbhunga Raj property, knows the country well, and has surveyed most of it for the roads now under construction. The selection of a line for a railway in a hurry will therefore be less hazardous than it might otherwise be in a country where the maps are nearly thirty years old.

The average daily number of labourers on the Soane Canal works has risen during the fortnight to 31,282, as compared with 29,589, as shown in last narrative. The Executive Engineers report that, at the present season, they cannot procure as many local labourers as they require, inasmuch as people can earn from 3½ to 4 annas a day in harvesting.

The numbers of work people on the Northern Bengal Railway are increasing; about the 15th March there were 9,000 labourers on the railway bank, besides about 3,000 on the feeder roads. The earth-work completed was equal to a bank, 24 miles long and 4 feet high. On the southern section, where the bank is heaviest, but few labourers had yet applied for work, but they were beginning to come in larger numbers. The Engineer-in-Chief is very anxious to complete the railway bank from Julpigoree down to the Ganges this season, and he is arranging to import labourers from other districts. The Magistrate of Bogra also has been instructed to send over for work upon the railway any distressed people of his district who may be willing to take work away from their homes.

The Railway from Chumpta Ghat, on the Ganges, to Durbhunga is not exactly a relief work, but it was undertaken, and is being rapidly pressed through, in order to carry grain, into the most distressed tracts of North Tirhoot. The length of the line at present sanctioned from the Ganges to Durbhunga is 44 miles; on 25½ miles of this length the rails had been laid, and the principal bridge was expected to be completed at once. The Engineer-in-Chief expected to lay two miles of rails a day, to complete the remaining bridges, and to be able to run an engine into Durbhunga by the middle of April. From the first of the present month the railway was to carry a certain amount of grain daily as far as Nagurbuster, two-thirds of the distance from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and soon after the 15th the railway will, it is expected, carry 800 tons of grain daily into Durbhunga. The Government of India has provided that rolling stock shall be ready on the new line in sufficient quantity to carry 800 tons a day, and arrangements are in train for unloading the wagons at stations and starting it off to the depôts on carts.

The numbers of people in receipt of daily charitable relief in one form or another are, according to the latest information—

Name of district.	Name of sub-division.	Numbers receiving relief.
Champarun	Bettiah	4,350
	Ramnuggur	1,400
	Head-quarters	333
Tirhoot	Durbhunga	12,082
	Seetamurhee	5,244
	Mudhubunnee	570
	Head-quarters	265
Sarun	.. ..	36
Gya	.. ..	192
Shahabad	.. ..	13
Bhaugulpore ...	Soopool .. Muddehpoora	1,500
Monghyr	.. ..	1,600
Purneah	.. ..	*2,754
Maldah	.. ..	240
Bogra	.. ..	160
Rungpore	.. ..	4,000
Dinagepore	.. ..	458
	Total..	35,345

* (Besides 1,500 privately received.)

During his recent tour Sir Richard Temple had recommended that application be made to the Madras and Bombay Governments for twenty additional Native Doctors to help in the medical relief required in the famine districts. The orders of the Bengal Government on that Minute show that, up to the present date, 102 Native Doctors have been indented for on behalf of the famine districts; and the Surgeon General has made available 105 Native Doctors for the duty from the Bengal Presidency. Out of this number from 50 to 70 Native Doctors had reached the famine districts before the end of March, and the rest were on their way. Sufficient stocks of medicines and other necessaries packed in small boxes have been sent to each famine district, so that the Relief Circle hospitals may be found with all fitting drugs and appliances. In case further indents should be made for medical aid, the offer of the Government of India to send for additional native doctors from Madras and Bombay has been accepted. For the supervision of the relief hospitals an additional European medical officer has been sent to each of the sub-divisions in North Tirhoot, and another for North Champarun. Preparations are thus being made to meet and relieve disease among the famine-stricken people. Up to the present date there has most providentially been no epidemic among the people on the relief works or at the chief grain routes, or at the great depôts. There was a little cholera at one time on the grain route to Ghoraghat in Dinagepore through Bogra; but it lasted only for a few days and has disappeared. Diarrhœa is said to be prevalent among the people on one length of the Champarun embankment. If immunity from epidemic continues among the enormous crowds on the relief works till they are dispersed, it will be a very great blessing.

MR. FORSYTH'S MISSION IN KASHGAR.

KASHGAR, FEB. 4.

THE conclusion of the Commercial Treaty between the British Government and His Highness the Ameer of Kashgar, which starts for India to-day, is naturally a matter of satisfaction to those who have had the honour of sharing in the journeyings of the British Envoy. I trust the news of our success may reach India long before this letter comes to hand, and that you may agree with me that the sanguine expectations I indulged in when writing from Baltal on the 7th of October last have been justified by the result of our travels. The Ameer will take steps, as soon as the season allows, to open out the Kogzar route, and by the erection of a small fort at Kufelong, on the south of the Yangi-Dewan, will afford ample protection to traders who may adopt this line. The disabilities under which our Hindoo traders laboured, in a Mahomedan country, have been entirely swept away, and no sort of restriction will be placed upon caravans coming or going. Alhumdulillah! It might seem unnecessary to add to the above; but, lest my communication should affect the quotations of shares in Central Asian Trading Companies or induce the unwary to invest largely in flowered chintzes and such like, I must, first of all, remind you that no Treaty can pull down the Karakorum, and then tell you something of the markets of Eastern Toorkestan such as we have found them to be.

Everywhere we have passed, we have been struck by the activity of the people and by the busy life which centres round their bazaars. They are exceedingly well to do, live in good houses, are well clothed and well fed, and with but few exceptions manage to produce either a pony or a donkey for riding purposes. Every one trades; the country farmer brings in his produce to the city, and carries away warm choghas, hats and smart boots for his wife. The keeper of a Restaurant invests his saving in Khoten skein-silk, and regularly maintains an establishment of hawkers who circulate through the bazaar. Chintzes, cloths, teas, spices and the articles of daily consumption and requirements are continually changing hands, and [illegible] of [illegible] chant traders a[illegible] dealing; with all the sho[illegible] that goes on in Kashgar on a Thursday [illegible] per coins in circulation, 25 of which go to ma[illegible] which has a current value of something less than sixpence. Little by little, and by slow degrees are the bales in the serais drawn upon for supply, and the tedious process of barter hitherto necessary in all trade transactions is accompanied by many difficulties. One cannot expect a large demand for our products to be created instantaneously. Day by day difficulties will disappear, always save and excepting the Karakorum, and if we are patient, we shall see a large development of our trade. The Ameer has already issued gold tillahs from the Kashgar mint and silver tungahs are in course of preparation. It is to be hoped that the liberal policy he has inaugurated and the friendship of Great Britain will lead to the advancement of his people and to the development of the natural resources of his country. The appointment of a British Representative to the Court of Kashgar will be a guarantee that progress and good order will mark the future of Eastern Toorkestan. Don't let our traders hurry to get rich however. Trade associations which unite the markets of Kashgar and Yarkund with Almati (Vernoe) and Kokand cannot be broken in a-day, and it will be some time before the ladies on this side the Himalayas have set on foot the love of luxury and fine clothes which makes our merchants wealthy.

I add a few facts regarding prices, &c. which may be acceptable to some. A load of tea contains 225 lbs.

	Rs.	As.
Price at plantation Rs. 1-1 a lb.	239	1
Cost of hire of one pony from Palumpore to Yarkund	70	0
Packing and incidental expenses at 7 per cent...	17	8
Duty at Yarkund at 2½ per cent.	6	0
Cost of load delivered at Yarkund...	332	9

Tea is sold in Yarkund and Kashgar by the jing. A jing = 1¼ lb.

At present the market rates are as follows: Kangra Zeera from 13 to 18 tungahs per jing.

The commercial value of 1 Re. = 5 tungahs Russian teas in the market sell as under.

Lonka	20 tungahs the jing
Subzdi	14 " " "
Yek Kuk	14 " " "
Shiloba or Zeera	14 " " "

The following prices are from the Kashgar market.

Luttah	1st class, per than	80 tungahs.
Ditto	2nd class " "	70 "
Ditto	3rd class " "	60 "
Nainsook	1st class " "	40 "
Ditto	2nd class " "	30 "
Alwan... ...	" "	50 "
Mulmul	1st class " "	50 "
Ditto	2nd class " "	30 "
Chintz No. 40 (France) ..	" "	70 "
Chintz No. 24	" "	30 "
Broad cloth		35 tungahs per yard.
Velvet (English) ...		20 " " "
(Naksa) Velvet, 2nd class.		8 " " "

—*Friend of India.*

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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ABOUT COOMASSIE.

(Concluded from our yesterday's Issue.)

(Inclosure in No. 2.)

Tribee, February 2, 1874.

Sir—After the despatch of my letter of the 29th and 30th ultimo, a rapid retreat commenced in the whole Akim force. So universal was the panic that during the greater portion of the night bodies of men continued to move south, and early on the morning of the 31st Yancoma was reached and left behind. No attempt was made on the part of the Kings to excuse or explain their gross treachery, and I could elicit nothing more tangible than that they were too far advanced into Ashantee territory, and that they must be cut off before assistance could reach them.

My belief is that the statements of a blind Ashantee prisoner taken at Nansuah, coupled with a verbal message sent by King Attah of East Akim, the purport of which I was not made aware of, did much to induce the disgraceful flight.

In the hasty postscript to my letter of the 30th ultimo I had only time to make you acquainted with the fact of the retreat.

No previous warning—no intimation whatever—had been given to me that it was the intention of the Kings and chiefs to abandon Akina; indeed, up to the very moment that the retreat began I was moving through the camps, endeavouring to get the Akims to move to Dadiasso *en route* to Amoaful, and I had actually engaged a party of hunters to proceed through the bush to the main line near the latter place. Yet so complete was the flight that within two hours not a man was left in Akinee, and long before midnight every Akim was beyond the Ennoou river, ten miles distant. All this without a reverse having taken place, and after a loss of only two killed and two wounded in the entire force.

I cannot express to you the feelings with which I beheld this total break up of the movement. Little by little, step by step, I had succeeded in leading these savages to within a very trifling distance of the point aimed at.

It is true that there were many indications of how utterly untrustworthy was the composition of the force under my command; but, nevertheless, at Akina I naturally looked at the task as all but accomplished, and my junction with the main body at Amoaful, within a few miles of Coomassie, as only a question of some hours. Encumbered with baggage, without carriers, save those given me by the Kings, and with three of my officers sick from actual fever or its recent presence, I dared not await at Akinee the chance of communication from the main body. I had to abandon the fruits of no little labour at the moment success seemed most assured.

The Kings, with about a quarter of the original force, are now encamped close to the Prah at Embronen; they have refused to move to Prahsu. The remainder of the men are scattered or dispersed to their homes.

I will proceed to head-quarters with all speed, and afterwards be ready to undertake such punishment as the Major-General may determine to inflict upon the Akim chiefs.

Captain Paget has had a relapse of fever. He proceeds with carriers to Prahsu.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. F. BUTLER, Captain.

To the Chief of the Staff. W. F. B.

(No. 3.)

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley (received March 7.)

(No. 40.) Head-quarters, Camp Amoaful, Feb. 8, 1874.

My Lord—I have the honour to enclose copies of two reports which have just arrived from Captain Glover. Your lordship will perceive that the last is dated January 28, eleven days ago, and that Captain Glover speaks of being then within twenty miles of Coomassie.

I am making every effort to send him news of our success, and orders to fall back behind the Prah. I have offered large rewards to messengers if they succeed in reaching him, and have sent to him by several different routes. In any case, in the utterly crushed state of the Ashantee forces, I have every hope that Captain Glover will be able to hold his own against any army they could bring against him, and, at the worst, he certainly will be able to secure his own retreat.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY.

Major General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

(Enclosure 1 in No. 3.)

ABOGOO, JAN. 21, 1874.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatches, dated December 31, 1873, January 8, January 13, and your Excellency's communication of the 14th instant.

2. My entire force of Houssas and Yorubas, which are capable of being brought to the front, are now up as per state enclosed, and Mr. Ponsonby, R. N., joined head-quarters on 18th, and Dr. Rowe on the afternoon of 19th inst.

3. Yesterday came up 23 boxes of Snider and 20 boxes of Enfield ammunition, 2 cases of rockets, and 1 trough.

4. This afternoon came in other loads, completing spare ammunition, 458 spare rounds Snider for 350 men and 55 spare rounds Enfield for 500 men, one 7 pounder gun, and 15 charges for ditto, 4 troughs, and 72 rockets.

5. To-morrow I am expecting 2 boxes containing fuses, friction tubes, slow-match, &c., 4 cases of shot for 7-pounder guns, 16 cases of shell (common), 5 cases of double shell, 17-pounder gun, and 7 cases of charges for 7-pounders.

6. I regret to have to report that I received yesterday the news of the death of Dr. Paule, R.N., who died at Assoom of fever and jaundice, followed by dysentery, on the 19th inst. The loss of this officer is ve[illegible] pushed out [illegible] of Bangsu and [illegible] and left rear nothing was seen, [illegible] force being occupied in unroofing and [illegible] houses and cutting patrol paths through forest around village.

9. To-day Captain Larcom, R. N., and Lieutenant Barnard, 19th Regiment, with 100 men, examined country ten miles on left rear, burning two deserted villages, and King of East Akim drove out the enemy from Bangsu, a village eleven miles on left flank, which he burned, having four men wounded. To-morrow Lieutenant Barnard, in command of 150 Houssas and Yorubas, with Mr. Ponsonby, in charge of rocket party and 300 Akims, will occupy Bargens, and day after to-morrow move upon Jaashu for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from that place, and opening communication with Captain Butler, whose force cannot be more than four hours to the westward, in neighbourhood of Atchejasswah.

10. Jaashi, like this place is five hours distant from Conomo, which will be occupied by force not later than 25th or 26th, and is three from Coomassie or Daubin. I calculate approximately the position of this place to be in latitude 6 deg. 30 min, N., and 57 deg. 30 min. W.—I have, &c,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,

Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 3.)

Jan. 28, 1874.

Sir—Since date of my last despatch to your Excellency of the 21st instant, Lieutenant Barnard, having with him Mr. Ponsonby, R.N., who was in charge of rocket troughs and 160 Houssas and Yorubas, with 200 Akims, occupied Bangsu, and the next day drove out the enemy from Jaashu, ten miles south-west of this place; casualties, nil. 25th, 200 Akims more despatched to attack a small village to left rear were repulsed; loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded, 20 Akims only being engaged, the rest retreating Akims reporting that from loudness of the guns they believed the village to be occupied by Cobrah Fuah's army (Western Akim), and requested Lieutenant Barnard some Houssas; but fearing an attack from this place, which was known to be occupied by the enemy, Lieutenant Barnard sent only a bugler and four men with a red English flag. The men reported that the Akims could not be induced to proceed more than a mile, and on their return were only prevented from bolting to Abogos by a rocket being directed down the road to head them back. The next day Lieutenant Barnard was to have effected a junction with me at this place at one p. m., so was compelled to leave Assufoo. He left Jaashie at ten a.m., but did not reach this place until 3.30 p.m., and carried it after fifteen minutes' firing.

Mr. Ponsonby was hit by a spent ball, which caused him to fall; also two Houssas hit, one seriously. The enemy held the bush or border of the village for about five minutes, until dislodged by two rockets, when they retreated in direction of Coomassie or Juabin.

In the meantime I had left Abogo at seven a.m., and forming junction with 100 men under Captain Sartorius who had left the day previous and encamped two and a half hours in advance, I proceeded for Conomo, three miles due east of this place. It was quite dark when we arrived within a mile of this place, and I encamped, intending to attack at daybreak, but a reconnaissance made by the King of Eastern Akim and twenty men found it deserted, and it was immediately occupied by his force—about 400 men.

On the 27th I moved to this place, leaving Dr. Rowe and 200 Houssas and Yorubas with King of Akim to prevent Akim force from going off in sudden panic. The King himself is brave, so is his general, and perhaps 100 out of 700 of the entire Akim force with me.

Captain Butler does not inform me of his line of march after crossing Prah, and the few Ashantee prisoners with me give no information. The slaves taken know nothing except the road from the farm they work on to the village in which they are taken. I cannot get the Akims to reconnoitre, so that unless Captain Sartorius should succeed in getting this despatch to Captain Butler, I do not know how I shall effect communication with your Excellency.

I am awaiting reinforcements of Aquapims with spare ammunition, also King of Crobo with a large force, all of whom are within three or four marches of us being in lat. 6 deg. 38 min. N. and lon. 1½ W. fifteen or twenty miles from Coomassie or Juabin.

From such information as I can gather, the enemy will oppose my crossing the river at Assoom, six hours from this.

Excepting "Abogoo," every place occupied has been found swept of sheep and fowls, consequently my force has been living on yam and plaintains for the last seven days, and the officers have no preserved meat up of any description.

One of my messengers was robbed and flogged by some West India soldiers, consequently the Akims at Assoom refuse to convey letter, and I am too far in advance to influence them.

I shall endeavour to get duplicate of this and previous one of the 21st instant sent to your Excellency by rout south of Prah.

Enclosed is a copy of Lieut. Barnard's (19th Regiment) report of attack and occupation of this place, Odumassie.

It is with much pleasure that I bring to the notice of your Excellency the conduct of Lieutenant Barnard (19th Regiment), a most promising and indefatigable young officer. Captain Sartorius, in command of the advanced force which carried Abogoo, brought to my notice his gallant bearing on that occasion; and he displayed great discretion and judgment while in command of the column which I found in possession of the place yesterday. I therefore hope your Excellency will remember Lieutenant Barnard's gallant conduct on this second occasion when this campaign is finished.

I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of your Excellency the invaluable assistance which I have received from Captain Sartorius, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

It was entirely owing to his indefatigable exertions and great personal influence, that the Croboes and Aquapims were induced to move on the Volta when they did, thereby showing the Accras, and enabling me, with the assistance of Dr. Rowe on the seaboard to cross a large force of 17,000 men over the Volta by the 27th December, nor could any force have reached the Prah on 15th inst. but for the amount of pressure put upon the King and Chiefs of Eastern Akim by Captain Sartorius. I shall, on another occasion, bring this officer's service more fully to the notice of your Excellency, trusting that you will forward them to the Secretary of State for India.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN H. GLOVER,

Special Commissioner.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley.

THE GREAT WORLD IN FRANCE.

BOUDOIR CONSPIRACIES.

On the 16th of this month "little Isidore," as he is by some called, Napoleon IV, or the Prince Imperial by others, will attain the ripe age of eighteen and be eligible to rule over the forty million French souls as soon as these souls, or the greater number of them, see fit to allow him. We have all read M. le Duc de Padoue's stirring appeal to the Bonapartists to be up and doing on this 16th, and M. de Broglie's counter appeal to such of the Bonapartists as draw Government salaries to hold their peace and stay at home on that same date. But though M. de Broglie will be obeyed by the clerks and sub-prefects—in fact, by all the small fish who are not strong enough to slip through the meshes of a circular—the trains to the north coast will not the less be full on the 15th, and the Calais, Boulogne, and Dieppe packets will be redolent with bouquets of that Imperial flower, the violet; and Kentish folk will see the Bonapartist working man in great force, and the veterans who served under the First Napoleon toiling along in their cylindrical shakos and faded swallow-tails of a bygone age, and the maimed Imperial guardsmen who bled at Magenta and will shed tears at sight of "little Isidore," like trusty fellows as they are; and the woman who trudged on foot all the way from the Pyrenees, with her child in her arms, to salute the rising hope of France; and the village mayors who find that the crops and vintages have all failed since that accursed 4th of September; and the Parisian tradesmen whose ledgers have no sympathy with Republican institutions—all these loyal persons will file over the lawn of Camden Place under the beaming eyes of M. de Padoue above-named, and of M. Rouher, looking unutterably patriarchal in his velvet skull-cap. It will be an affecting sight, for no unpleasant wizard will be present to conjure up that Army of two million dead whom the First Na[illegible] by frost, fire, and sword, for [illegible]; nor the men shot down in [illegible]51, nor the skeletons whose [illegible]yenne and Lambessa, nor that [illegible] legions might fill many a special [illegible] in brave numbers through the Chi[illegible]—that army of men who set out for [illegible] lay down to rest half way at Woerth, [illegible] Sedan. None of these obtrusive people [illegible] the way, for where Bonapartists are concern[illegible]ganizing processions you may trust them to do everything with most artistic effect. Committees at work recruiting pilgrims and classing them by age, garb, and calling; committees buying up violets and getting vellum addresses engrossed; committees paying railway fares and tavern bills for such pilgrims as cannot afford to be loyal at their own expense; committees showering potographs of "little Isidore," *appel au peuple* cards, Napoleonic songs, tracts, almanacs, biographies by the million over the country—these are the agencies by which deputations get to be bigger and bigger, like snowballs on the roll. Add to this that pretty ladies are at work recruiting pilgrims of the well-dressed sort embroidering banners, making baskets of those odorous imitation violets in satin, and getting up subscriptions for overwhelming the young prince with birthday presents of a more solid kind. At first there was a plan for centralizing all subscriptions and buying something grand in the way of plate or jewellery; but it was sensibly decided that if one committee presented a gold watch, another a dressing-case, a third a sword with a hopeful inscription on its blade, and so forth, the *coup d'œil* in the room where these gifts were laid out would be finer. So we beg to introduce a ladies' committee managed by Mdme. la Princesse d'Austerlitz and by Mdmes. de Sabretache, de Pomponnette, and de Lestincelle, which proposes to offer Napoleon IV. a charger and saddle, to the presumable end that he may ride thereon in triumph should he ever decide to land at Cannes like his grand-uncle, or at Boulogne like his father.

Now it is all very well for the Princess d'Austerlitz to spend her leisure in political conspiracy, for her husband was a great dignitary under the late reign, and cannot be expected to look with the eye of favour upon a régime which counts him for nothing. The Princess is rich too, and powerful; few people dare to snub her; and to arrest either herself or her husband, as is done with dangerous persons who bawl "Vive l'Empereur!" in the streets, would be out of the question. Besides, her husband approves of her conspiring, and that is enough. But the case is somewhat different with Mdme. de Sabretache, whose husband, poor Colonel Sabretache, has no taste for plotting against established Governments under pretence of buying chargers. This M. Sabretache loved the Emperor of course—he was paid and promoted to do so; but he likes MacMahon too, and has accepted the command of a regiment from him, with a friendly shake of the hand and an exhortation to be faithful. The shake of the hand from the Marshal was in particular very gratifying to Colonel Sabretache, and at heart he cannot really see that France is so much the worse for the exit of the Bonapartes. His cigars taste as well as they did formerly, his absinthe has not deteriorated, and as to the scarcity of balls and parties, of which Mdme. de Sabretache so piteously complains, the Colonel is ready to swear that Madame does not spend six evenings at home throughout the winter season, and that her dressmaker's bills have by no means kept step with the alleged diminution of trade profits. So it ruffles the feelings of this man of duty to find his wife driving about Paris all day with subscription lists in her hands, returning home jaded for dinner with piles of muslin or satin violets in her brougham, and dashing away again before dessert is fairly on the table to vote resolutions round the tea-tray in Mdme. d'Austerlitz's boudoir. Then he meets curious forms of strangers on the staircase—seedy men putting coins into their pockets—and learns that these are earnest Bonapartists in reduced circumstances, who would pine miserably if their journey to Chiselhurst was not paid for them. Moreover, going out one morning he notices a queer looking person pacing on the pavement, and guesses by the cut of him that he must be a detective set to watch the house. This, however, is too much to be borne, and with a flaming face Colonel Sabretache turns back, clambers up his staircase, and intercepts his wife just as she is sallying forth bravely attired, gloved, and bonneted. "Where are you going, my dear?" he asks, with the air of a man who is determined to show all the moral courage there is in him for once in a way. "Oh, don't stop me, please," answers the lady with a busy gesture; "it is to-day we are going to see the charger we've bought; such a beauty you never saw—all white with a pink-nose." "I don't see the use of that pink-nosed charger," answers the colonel, with reckless emphasis, as he takes up his position on the hearthrug. "Not see the use of him? Why, he's meant to ride on, and will have a purple velvet saddle-cloth!" exclaims Mdme. de Sabretache, her blue eyes circling with astonishment: "he's the horse that Napoleon IV. will mount when he comes back to save this nation!" "But, my dear," responds the colonel, stamping his foot to make him feel himself more valiant, "do you think France depends for her safety on a boy of eighteen?" "Boy of eighteen!" pouts Mdme. de Sabretache, as if here now were a blasphemy such as she had never heard before. "Why, I am surprised at you; he is the rightful master of you and me and all of us; and he is a most lovable boy, with eyes just like his mother's." "Yes, his mother is a charming person and so is he, and they're a charming family," ejaculates the colonel impatiently; "but it comes to this—I don't want to be cashiered as a conspirator. There's a detective down below, and one of these days you may find half a dozen of them upstairs. Pay your subscription for this horse if you like, but as to your going to see him, I—I—in fact, I won't have it." These are courageous words, and an agitating silence follows their delivery. Then Mdme. de Sabretache thows herself on the sofa, in tears, most natural under the circumstances, and very bitter, is heard sobbing, "I know what is, you want to break my heart; but I'll go into a convent and never be seen again. I cannot live to face the day when all the little boys will point their fingers at you in the streets, and say, 'That's the man who was unfaithful to his Emperor!'" The colonel casts a mild expletive in the direction of the coal scuttle, and stalks out routed. A few minutes later Madame, having dried her eyes, speeds away, not towards the convent, but to see the pink-nosed charger as if nothing had happened.

The colonel, however, though repulsed with ignominy as a man must needs be who meddles in matters too high for him—the colonel strides off to Tortoni's, and there meets his friend Colonel Pomponnette sadly chewing a *londres*, and looking as melancholy as himself. Pomponnette and Sabretache are both in the same predicament: that is, Pomponnette has been smitten, too, hip and thigh in trying to stare that pink-nosed gift horse in the mouth; and the two, comparing notes, look as dejected a pair of troopers as any to be seen in Paris. So dejected, in truth, that young Colonel de Cassecarreau, coming in to breakfast and happening to catch sight of them, laughs, accosts them, and inquires pleasantly, "What's up?" There is no reason why these two colonels should conceal anything from Cassecarreau. He is a man of the world, very companionable and, though he did rise so fast to his colonelcy through drawing-room influence, he is just the man to give valuable advice as to how ladies should be managed. So Sabretache and Pomponnette pour out their dismal souls to him, omitting nought nor setting down aught in malice; but sighing frequently in the pauses of their narration, as if all their words were so many grinder teeth being drawn. Cassecarreau laughs anew, and says:—"Do you really want to prevent those ladies from ever dabbling in politics again? If you do, I'll furnish you an infallible specific." Both the colonels declare they would pay francs unnumbered for the specific, and hereat Cassecarreau suggests a breakfast upstairs to arrange everything in secret and carefully. The breakfast takes place, and a long, cheery one it is. The waiter flashing in and out with the dishes can overhear the words "Vincennes," "imprisonment," "terror," "tears," &c., and the three colonels appear to grow merrier and merrier over these unmirthful substantives Nothing can exceed the hilarity of their features as they separate by-and-by on the steps of Tortoni's, Cassecarreau saying, "Leave it all to me, and the other two replying, "Au revoir, à minuit."

That night towards twelve o'clock Mdme. de Sabretache coming home from Mdme. d'Austerlitz's is in good spirits and a forgiving mood, for she noticed that her husband was humble, not to say penitential, during dinner, offering no further objections to the pink-nosed horse and leaving her quite free as usual to spend her evening where she pleased. If he were at home, she would generously pardon him for his unmanly outburst in the morning, but he happens to be out, and she is just conning over the indulgent things she will say to him on his return, when she is startled by an ugly knock at the door. A most peremptory knock it is, sharp and short, a thing calculated at midnight to make one's blood stop. All the servants are gone to bed except Madame's maid so it is this timid young person who goes to open the door on the flat, and as soon as she has turned the key utters a panic-stricken shriek. At the same time four bearded men, stepping through the vestibule, pass into Madame's room, and the foremost of them says lifting his hat, "Madame, we arrest you in the name of the law." "Arrest me!" gasps Mdme. de Sabretache, her tongue cleaving to her palate in very horror. "Arrest you for conspiring the overthrow of the Government—that is, for treason," continued the bearded man, firmly. "You will please to come with us at once, for we have orders to convey you to Vincennes." To attempt to describe the ghastliness of that scene would be a vain work. If fainting could be of any use, Madame would swoon at once; if screaming could avail, she would throw open the windows and awaken the neighbourhood; but the four bearded men will not so much as let her change her dress. She must wrap herself up warm, and come off to the cab downstairs without a moment's loss of time: those are the orders, and Madame obeys the orders in a state of collapse which would rend the hearts of any four real detectives who had to convey so pretty a woman to a fortress. Happily these are not real detectives, but disguised officers, friends of that ingenious Colonel Cassecarreau's; and right, well they play their parts when the cab has landed Mdme. de Sabretache at a small house near the Vincennes fort, and when she is conducted upstairs to be interrogated by three other officers in full uniform and spectacles. These officers do not conceal from her that it is M. de Broglie's fixed purpose to send her to the Island of St. Marguerite in punishment for her seditious doings; but they admit that she may yet be freed if her husband will go bail for her being of good behaviour for the rest of her days. Here might be a triumphant opportunity for poor Colonel Sabretache to decline going bail for any such thing until tears and supplications had softened his heart; but he was equal to the occasion at once and chivalrously consents. He pretends to have hastened after his wife with post speed as soon as he had heard of her arrest; and it is a pathetic spectacle enough when the honest fellow puts his pen to paper, and signs a declaration that his wife shall never more disobey him. The officers, however, stipulate for something more than this. They feel bound to warn Madame that if she divulges aught of this matter the Government will arrest her again, lest the rumour of their ill-timed leniency should act as a perilous incentive to other rebels.

But there is no fear of Madame's betraying the secret, nor will Mdme. de Pomponnette, whose night has been made hideous by a similar adventure, betray it. We add with some concern that since this gloomy affair the cause of "little Isidore" has lost two most energetic supporters.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

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Fire Premiums for 1852 ....£ 76,955
Do. 1862 .... £300,690
Do. 1872 ....£816,383

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LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

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Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

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MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cock.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,592,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5 of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

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6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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